ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,061—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
P. & O. SIAM	3930	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
P. & O. ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
P. & O. ORIENTAL	3045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
P. & O. SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
P. & O. ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
P. & O. SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	3913	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
P. & O. ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,270	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 20, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH"	Swan	3190	27th May.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships, Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONES

To drive away

MOSQUITOS.

COMPOSED of Vegetable Ingredients only and absolutely harmless to men and animals, agreeably perfumed; easily lighted; and invaluable when you want a quiet read.

Price Re. 1 per Box of 18.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PORTS.

FROM SANDEMAN & CO.

	Cash Bots. Rs.	a.	Price. Half-bots. Rs.	a.	Credit. Bots. Rs.	a.	Half-bots. Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD PORT	36	0	20	8	40	8	23	0
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	38	8	22	0	43	0	24	12
FINE OLD PORT	30	12	16	8	34	8	18	8
OLD PORT	22	0	...		24	12	...	
MADEIRA	36	4	...		41	0	...	

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34	0	38	8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended	33	0	37	4
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	8
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry	25	0	28	0
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0	23	10
Light Sherry	16	8	18	10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR
SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE AND OVERFATIGUE

Take PHILLIPS' COCA WINE. It is a powerful Brain and Nerve Restorer, is an excellent Tonic, and is strongly recommended to all suffering from DYSPEPSIA. Price Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS. Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1873, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London. New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340-18 Tons.
Nett Register	1865-03 Tons.
Length	330-0 feet.
Breadth	37-1 feet.
Depth	27-2 feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA,"
a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Falker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE TO—PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI OR MARSEILLES.

SPECIAL BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY.
LIGHT, STRONG, ROOMY.
ALL NEW—"GOOD VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.................. MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

MONDAY,
For the SECOND Time in Bombay,
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
"HADDON HALL."
Orchestra Stalls..............................Rs. 3.
Other Prices as before.

BARODA TRAMWAYS.

IT is HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR'S wish to have TRAMWAYS constructed within the CITY and SUBURBS of Baroda.

Suitable concessions will be granted to a Company undertaking the work, and the undersigned is prepared to receive before the 15th of June next proposals for the construction and working of the line.

For further information apply to

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the KEROSINE OIL (Brand to be mentioned by Tenderer) required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from date of acceptance of Tender up to 31st March, 1894.

2.—Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application, on prepayment of answer on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee's Office, Poona.

3.—Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 Annas each.

4.—Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 1st June, 1893.

5.—The sum of Rs. 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest money.

6.—A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited, within one month, from the date of acceptance of the tender, as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7.—The earnest money will be forfeited to the Government and the provisional acceptance for a tender *ipso facto* revoked if the security hereby required is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8.—The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

9.—The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue any contract based on the tender will be liable to recission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such recissions.

10.—All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 Noon, on the 2nd June, 1893.

11.—The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest or any other tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate.
Poona, 18th May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 564 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Tricumjee Weljee, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ROSETTA,"
OF

LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.

No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.

No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.

Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

☞ Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT"
TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.

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in ¼lb. tins, Hermetically sealed, Re. 1 per tin.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
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Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

MR. P. A. CHURCHWARD will act as Manager of THIS BRANCH until further Notice, the undersigned having proceeded to take charge of the Head Office of the Bank at Madras during the absence of the Secretary and Treasurer on leave.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, May 1893.

WANTED

FOR the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, ENGINEER and SECRETARY, on Rs. 250 per mensem, rising to Rs. 350, by annual increment of Rs. 20. Competency in Civil Engineering necessary. Certificates and references should accompany the application which should reach the Undersigned before 10th June, 1893.

PRESIDENT,
Hyderabad Municipalty,
15th May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of them in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3619, of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1580 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 334, 336 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavar Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 1032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 382, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3033, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
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IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne............	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON RAILS, PIPES, ANCHORS, WHEELS, HOOP IRON, BOLTS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pasta Gully, Middle Colaba, near the Jute Mill, a large quantity of iron, suitable for ship chandlers, consisting of pipes, rails, cotton openers, single and double blocks, cast-iron screws, nuts, bolts donkey pump, 24 and 5 branched anchors, wrought iron bars hoop iron wheels with axles, and many other sundry articles

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate 12 bore D B B L Fowling Piece, by Rigby, with case and fittings, two Safety Bicycles, The Rhoda and Rinel, Coventry make, quite new with latest improvements, one fowl and pigeon house, (English design) portable, built of scantlings and corrugated iron containing fowls and about 100 pigeons of different sorts, large size iron water tanks, very handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, &c., the property of H. H. HOYLES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeewandas Culliandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhaskar Raghunath and Rakhmabai, widow of Ragunath Damodar, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 6th day of September, 1892, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land at Worlee called Gadlej, admeasuring 4,970 square yards or thereabouts, with a bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the public road called Breach Villard, on the west partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Jairam Govindji, on the north by the property of Vishwanath Damodar, and on the south by the property of Amroota Babaji, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Bhasker Raghunath and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of hilly ground called Durad situate at Worlee, admeasuring 1,864 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the property of Waman Sadashiv, on the north by the property of Jairam Govindjee, and on the south by the property of Amroota Babajee, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Bhasker Raghunath and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji and Raghowji, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF Gold Brocades, Plain and Flowered Silks, and Gold worked Doopattas.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Poorunchund and Permesridass, silk merchants of Cawnpore—

896—7989—1	case 12	pieces	gold brocades with border.
1009—1	,, 22	,,	plain colored silk.
8039—1	,, 12	,,	flowered silk.
1010—1	,, 22	,,	plain colored silk.
1011—1	,, 22	,,	,, ,,
3082—1	,, 12	,,	gold brocades with border.
3204—1	,, 33	,,	flowered silk.
9928—1	,, 100	,,	gold worked doopattas.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A few articles of furniture, consisting of clothes press, reclining couch, chairs, table, &c.

By order of Mr. Alex Schneider, and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally—

1 case 100 packets imitation silver leaf.

On account and at the risk of the indentor—

9 cases hams, bacon, and cheese just landed and quite fresh from the well-known firm of Redgate & Co.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 strong landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE
AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of lamps, games of sorts, albums, trunks, portmanteaux, pictures, hardware, hosiery, Aspinwall's paint, oilmanstores, wines, glass show cases, cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Circle (Port Trust Old Office, opposite Kemp & Co.) Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial black and teakwood dining and bed-room furniture, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned upright pianoforte, by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand with cabinet, first-rate wind-proof lamps, &c., the property of C. J. Vernon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cordage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamootees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

SALE OF LAND AT MATOONGA NEAR THE FOOTKA TANK.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd June at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Altmar Damajee Patel and on account and at the risk of Bai Thukee widow of Boodhia Hale Gawan and her son Hussoo Boodhia Gawan (since deceased) the mortgagor, the following properties, viz.—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Tocca ground situate at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 593 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15181 and survey No. 811, and bounded on the east and north by the garden ground of Huskel Jew, and on the west and north by the fields of Sukoor Bhoodhia.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government Tocca ground situate at Matoonga containing by admeasurement 2367 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15181 and survey No. 811, and bounded on the east by the ground of Abdoolla Kookni on the west by the garden ground of Ardesir Parsee and on the south and north by the ground of Tukoor Boodhia and which said two pieces of ground are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1893.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
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PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
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BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at......................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months
Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.........£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 *Years.*
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .. ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	8)
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	25xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no h
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 wd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	265xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no.n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	915
	200	1,100	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				16	220
	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.				130	
	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 wd
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.				75	235
	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005xd
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
				25	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	200xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	50	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,632½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	905	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-15	
China Leaf	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25-3	"
Do. do. new	25-0	"
Australia do.	25-11	
Bombay do.	25-10	
English Sovereigns	15-3	
Do. Drazous	15-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	103-6	
Do. 17½ do.	103-11	
Carolus Dollars	233	Nominal.
Mexican do.	223	"
Five-Francs	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Willard Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Kilwa (s), from Busreh; Mombassa (s), Lalpoora (s), and Sultan (s), Calcutta; Calder (s), Bhownugger; Siam (s), Aden; and Caldy (s), Grimsby. Yesterday:—Booldana (s), from Mauritius; Laju (s), Cochin; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Ramore Head (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—Ilafaee (s), and Akbar (s), for Jeddah, &c.; Ailsacraig (s), Amsterdam; Arab (s), Dunkirk; Inchlonga (s), Port Said; Persia (s), and Iran (s), Marseilles; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; Mirzapore (s), London; and Rue Cross (s), Havre. Yesterday:—Brindisi (s), for Aden; Aden (s), and Vindobana (s), China, &c.; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. James Tucker and Fregenna entered, and the s. s. Illafaee and Akbar left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mameluke, Tropea, Aston Hall, Arab, Persia, and Iran left the dock on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Chewa, a Mahomedan mendicant woman, aged sixty years, was, on Friday evening, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fracture of her left arm, caused by her having been accidentally knocked down by victoria No. 30, driven by Edulji Maneckji, while she was walking along the Memonwada Road at the time.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, at Upper Mahim, on Saturday last, touching the death of Gunnoo Rama, aged twenty years, a labourer, residing at Dadur. At about 6-30, on Saturday morning, the deceased went into an cart, opposite the Sorab Woollen Mill, and climbed up a *champa* flower tree to pick flowers, when the branch upon which he had been standing, gave way, and he fell on the ground and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mahadoo Rama, aged eight years, residing on the first floor of a house, at DeLisle Road. On the 17th instant, at about 3 p. m., while deceased was looking out of a window in his room on the first floor, accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell into the sweepers' gully, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning, at about 5 a. m. from its effects. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry to-day, at 8 p.m., at and after dinner:—

March	Hungarian	J. Vol. Hamm
Overture	The Golden Lyre	J. Herman
Quadrille	Nursery Rhymes	E. Lafleur
Dance	Irlandaise	Ch. Thiere
Christmas Carol	Bells Across the Snow	Langey
Selection	Iolanthe	J. Riviere
Valse	Camilla	Zoblinsky
Polka	The Stable Call	C. G. Briggs

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY THE FALL OF A WALL.—On Friday last, at about 2 p.m., four labourers were engaged in removing a large beam from the wall of the first floor of a house, belonging to one Purashram Ruckmaji at DeSouza Street, when a portion of the wall gave way, and the four men were knocked down into a sweepers' gully from a height of about twenty feet. One of the labourers, named Ragoo Vishram, received a fracture of five ribs on his left side, while the others were slightly injured. All the injured labourers were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. The Municipal Engineering Department was informed of the occurrence.

THEFT BY BOARDERS.—Nagoo Cushia, a labourer, residing at Ripon Road, with his wife, two relatives and two boarders, reports to the police that he and his relatives went to work on the 18th inst, at 7 a.m., leaving the two boarders, named Khandia Ganoo and Maina Hermada at home. On the return of the complainant from work, at 6.30 p.m., he found that the above-named boarders had left home, at about 3 p.m., for their native country and a box broken open and property, consisting of cash and clothes, of the value of Rs. 42 stolen therefrom. A letter was sent from the head police office to Devbodia, in the Ahmednugger district, to make inquiries about the accused.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—An inquiry was held, at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday last, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Jamal Visram, aged seventy years. The deceased's hearing and eye-sight were defective on account of old age. On the 7th instant, at about 8-30 p.m., while the deceased was passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, he was accidentally knocked down by a victoria, and before the driver could pull up the horse, both the wheels passed over his body, fracturing both his arms. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, from the effects of injuries he had sustained. The verdict was that the death of Jamal Visram was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a victoria.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kania Hurry, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a porter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Pargbar Station. On the 3rd instant, at about 4 p.m., while the deceased was trying to get on the engine of a passenger train, one of his feet slipped and he fell down, the engine passing over his right foot. He was brought to Bombay, and taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. On the 17th instant tetanus supervened the injury, and he died from its effects, at 9-30 p.m., on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict that death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following an injury to his right foot, which had been accidentally caused by a railway engine passing over it.

LECTURE ON SHORTHAND.—Mr. L. W. Michael, Secretary and Fellow of the Bombay Branch of the National Phonographic Society, will shortly give a Magic Lantern Exhibition of the history of shorthand, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The slides which number thirty have been kindly lent by Messrs. Norman and Co., booksellers, of Church-gate Street, and comprises the following, among other subjects, viz.:—Roman Notes, Specimen of Bright's Shorthand, Portraits of Mason Byron, Western, Gurney, and Mavor, inventors of shorthand, Portraits and Jubilee Bust of Isaac Pitman, School at Wotton, View of Bath, Present Phonetic Institute, Phonographic Alphabets, Towers, Gallery of House of Commons, Map of the World, &c. The exhibition promises to be both instructive and interesting. With the exception of a few seats which will be reserved, admission will be by tickets which can be obtained free from the Secretary of the Society at the Municipal offices.

SUICIDE OF A LAD.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday last, at Gowalia Tank Road, on the body of Keshavlal Mahasune, aged sixteen years, residing at Kika Street. The deceased came from Mount Aboo about a fortnight ago. He used to go to see Mr. Shevlal Nerbheram, a tutor to the Chief of Reva Kantha, residing at Malabar Hill. At about 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, Shevlal reported to the deceased's uncle that the deceased had stolen his watch and chain. The deceased admitted having taken the watch, but denied having taken the chain. Subsequently, the deceased said that he had given the chain to a friend residing at Pydhownee, and that if Shevlal would go with him to the house of that friend, he would get the chain from him. Shevlal accordingly accompanied the deceased to the house of that friend at Pydhownee, but as they were going along the Gowalia Tank Road, Shevlal missed the deceased, and could find him nowhere. At about twelve noon on the same day the body of the deceased was found floating in a well, at Gowalia Tank Road. The Jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

HOUSE-BREAKERS SENT TO JAIL.—Inspector Cobb placed Mahomed bin Yarmahomed and Akbar Haji Khan, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, before Khan Bahadoor Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of house-breaking and committing theft of wearing apparel and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 125, the property of Ragoo Sakaram, residing at Dadur Road. It appears that, on the night of the 14th instant, the complainant's house was broken into and a box containing wearing apparel and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 125 removed therefrom. Early next morning the accused were seen carrying the stolen property, and when one of them was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, the other made good his escape, but was subsequently arrested. The second accused stated that he was taken to the house of the complainant by the first accused and was made to stand on the road. The latter then went into the house and brought out the box containing clothes. The box was then removed to a place, near Dadur Station, and there it was broken open. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first accused to an accumulated term of two-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to fifteen months' hard labour.

AN EVENING PARTY.—Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Pherozeshah Muncherjee, stock-brokers of Bombay, invited a large number of their native friends, on Saturday evening last, at Mr. Premchand's bungalow, in Love Lane, Byculla, to meet Mr. Hajee H. Esmail, a wealthy merchant, and landed proprietor of Calcutta, who is now on a short visit to Bombay. The bungalow, the compound, and its approaches were beautifully lit up with Chinese lanterns and oil buttees, and the trees in front and in rear were also ornamented with coloured lights. Seats for visitors were arranged in the big hall on the ground floor, on which Persian carpets were laid, as well as on a temporary hall made up in the rear part of the house, in both of which nautch girls danced and sang songs. The guests were received at the main entrance by Messrs. Premchund, Pherozshah, Choonilal, and Fakirchand Premchund, and escorted to the halls wherein amusements were provided for them in various shapes. Amongst those present were the Honourable Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Khan Bahadoor Mirzabhoy Ali Beg, Hajibhoy Laljee, Abdoolabhoy Laljee, Shapoorjee B. Bharucha, Rustomjee Manekjee Engineer, Eduljee D. Unwala, Shapoorjee Mahimvala, Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Bilimoria, Jamsetjee R. Bilimoria, Eduljee Rustamjee Reporter, Framjee Gustadjee, and Virchand Dipchund, &c.

RETIREMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. R.—An interesting scene was witnessed last week at the office of the Chief Engineer, S. M. R., where a large number of railway employes were assembled to bid farewell to Mr. Edward H. Hallum, the Chief Engineer, on the eve of his departure to England. The chairman, Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Resident Engineers, said that it afforded him great pleasure to testify in public the high esteem in which Mr. Hallum was regarded not only by the members of his department but by all with whom he had dealings. At the close of this speech the chief clerk, Mr. Babu Dinnanath, read the farewell address signed by all the members of the office, in which it was stated that it grieved them that ill-health compelled Mr. Hallum to retire from the service so soon, thereby cutting short a career marked with honour, and depriving the subordinates of an officer who always sought their welfare. It was also stated that Mr. Hallum began his career in India as an Assistant Engineer in 1870, and that it must be a source of satisfaction to him to retire now as Chief Engineer of one of the largest systems of railway in India, after a long and eventful career in which engineering skill and power of organisation played a prominent part and about which the Government and the Board of Directors had spoken in an appreciative manner. When this address was over several garlands of flower and a beautiful ornamental silver casket, containing a copy of the address were presented to Mr. Hallum. Mr. Hallum, in reply, offered his thanks for the address and the good wishes. He concluded by wishing his subordinates and those present success and happiness.

GOA NEWS.—The subject of the introduction of religious orders in Portugal and Colonies is being discussed by the press.—Since the departure of the Governor-General, the Government Council have been carrying on the administration to the entire satisfaction of the people.—Mr. Ludovico Ribeiro, the English Professor was dismissed by the late Governor-General. The Government Council have suspended that order until the resolution is received from the Minister.—Mr. Fernando Leal, the Administrator of the Forests of Asolna, has been praised by the Government for the improvement he has introduced into the forest department.—Mr. Azavedo Nunes, the late Chief Justice in Goa, has been appointed to a similar post in Loanda.—The Portuguese papers speak of the Bishop of Guarda as the probable successor to Dr. Valente, the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, but the question whether the latter is not returning to India has not yet been finally decided upon.—Subsidiary rules and regulations have been approved and published for the working of the Lyceum and other high schools in Portuguese India.—Messrs. C. de Sa, and J. C. de Conceicao de Souza have been re-appointed First and Second Deputy Judges, respectively at the recommendation of Judge Souza Telles of Bardez.—The Government school of the French language at Mapuca having been abolished on the establishment of the new Lyceum, the Bardez municipality have promised to defray half expenses of the institution in future.—The Goa treasury has spent Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 besides the budgeted amount of Rs. 30,000 for passages to Government officials. According to facilities given to public servants to obtain passages at Government expense, the estimated amount proves to be less and less every day.

STABBING AFFRAY AT NESBIT LANE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, before Khan Bahadoor Mirza Abas Alli Baig, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand Moobarak Ferham, a Seedee, on a charge of causing grievous hurt with a sheath knife to Augustin Manuel Rodrigues, an inspector in the Commissariat Department, on the 23rd ultimo. It appears that on the day in question, the accused was trying to extort money from a Mahomedan lad, named Khandoo Dawood, on the Nesbit Road, under a threat of immediate personal injury, when an Eurasian lad, William Bright, who was going along the road at the time interfered to separate them. The accused thereupon struck Bright with the knife on the right shoulder, inflicting a slight superficial wound. The complainant, who was near the place, interfered to rescue Bright. The accused thereupon turned upon him and inflicted an incised wound of about three and-a-half inches deep and an inch and-a-half in length on the upper part of his right shoulder with the same knife. The attack was most brutal, and quite unprovoked. The accused was ultimately arrested by a police havaldar, in the presence of Mr. R. H. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, who was at the time driving along Nesbit Lane, and the knife which was secreted in the accused's clothes was taken by one Fernandez. The complainants was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for twenty-one days. The accused, in his defence, said that he was struck first by the complainant, and his witnesses, and in self-defence he struck the complainant afterwards, but he could produce no witnesses in support of his allegation. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused said that he had been proved guilty of an offence specified in the charge-sheet by a clear and trustworthy evidence, which remained unshaken and uncontradicted, and he accordingly sentenced the accused to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association the final race for winners in different races, held in connection with this association during the season, was started on Saturday afternoon. Of the three winners, *viz.*, Jannetta, Duchess, and Princess, the Duchess did not start. Princes was allowed six minutes and thirty seconds by Jannetta, and the two boats started at 4-45 p.m. The Jannetta finished the round in one hour, seventeen minutes, and thirty seconds, and won the prize. Princess finished the round in one hour, twenty-five minutes, and thirty-two seconds. She was thus one minute and thirty-two seconds behind her time. A private race was run between Red Rose and La Mascotte, the latter being allowed six minutes and thirty seconds. The distance sailed was eleven miles, which Red Rose ran in two hours, twenty-three minutes, and ten seconds, and La Mascotte in two hours, twenty-eight minutes and ten seconds. The latter thus finished the course a minute and a-half before her time.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay for Europe, on Saturday afternoon, were Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and at present Political Agent in Kathiawad, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. T. D. Little, Mr. James Moorg, the Begum of Jaora, and Khan Bahadoor Tar Mahomed Khan. To bid a *bone voyage* to these gentlemen and the Begum a large number of their personal friends were present on the Bunder, and, after shaking hands, they left in steam-launches provided for them by the P. and O. Company and by the dock authorities. As it is understood that Sir Charles Ollivant is not likely to return to India at the expiration of his leave, several of the municipal officers were on the Bunder to bid him "good bye." Among those Municipal officers who had worked under him, and who were on the Bunder were Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad, Messrs. Tomlinson, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Leask, Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy Mahaluxmivala, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, and others.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE annual Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla will open on Monday, August 14th. The following prizes have already been promised, but the complete list is not yet ready:—

The Viceroy's Prize. A gold medal.—For the best original picture in either Oils or Water-colours.

Lady Lansdowne's Prize. Rs. 50.—For the best series of six photographs, portrait or landscape, taken in India since the date of the last Exhibition, *i. e.*, since August, 1891.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Prize. Rs. 150.—For an original picture in Oils, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.

The Commander-in-Chief's First Prize. Rs. 150 (open to Commissioned Officers only).—For an original picture, either in Oils or Water-colours.

The Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize. Rs. 50 (open to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers only. For an original picture in any style.

(*N. B.*—This prize will not be awarded unless there are at least three competitors, belonging to different Regiments or Branches of the Army.)

Sir Charles Pritchard's Prize. Rs. 100.—For a series of not less than three original Water-colour sketches, from Nature.

Sir Philip Hutchins' Prize. Rs. 100.—For the best original picture in Water-colours by a Lady.

Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury's prizes for children under 16 years: 1st Prize Rs. 25; 2nd Prize Rs. 15; 3rd Prize Rs. 10.

(The drawings and sketches need not be framed, but only contributions of pronounced merit should be sent.)

A Prize. Rs. 100.—For an original picture in Water-colours, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar's Prize. Rs. 100.—Subject not yet fixed.

Sir Alexander Miller's Prize. Rs. 75.—Subject not yet fixed.

The Society's Prize for an original Fruit, Flower or Still-Life subject, in either Oils or Water-colours, Rs. 60.

The Society's Prizes. Open to Native Artists only—(*a*).—For a picture, in any style, Rs. 60. (*b*).—For the best design for coloured surface decoration in an Oriental style, Rs. 40.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·618	W	5	106·0	83·6	3	..	5·82	+2·41
Agra	29·652	N W	9	108·5	85·4	30	..	3·51	+2·03
Cawnpore	29·669	W N W	11	107·0	85·6	23	..	4·61	..
Allahabad	29·612	N W	7	109·4	83·2	28	..	3·71	+1·51
Jhansi	29·637	N W	4	109·5	86·2	21	..	2·86	+1·33
Jacobabad	29·651	S E	7	105·4	2	58	..	3·79	+3·05
Karachi	29·761	W S W	17	91·0	79·7	76	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·758	W	15	101·9	80·5	49	..	2·52	+1·29
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	29·815	Var'ble	5	103·3	80·1	62	..	0·49	..
Bhuj	29·774	S W	20	95·5	77·4	62	..	..	..
Rajkot	29·813	W	14	101·9	75·7	62	..	0·52	—0·06
Veraval	29·839	W S W	10	86·1	79·8	83	..	0·41	..
Neemuch	29·786	N W	10	108·8	78·6	36	..	2·43	+1·46
Indore	29·785	W N W	7	100·1	77·1	52	..	2·38	+1·33
Saugor	29·706	N W	6	105·1	77·7	25	..	6·39	+3·32
Jubbulpore	29·702	N W	5	105·0	77·6	21	..	6·11	+3·30
Hoshangabad	29·742	Calm	..	106·4	86·5	38	..	4·09	+2·16
Khandwa	29·793	N W	17	104·7	83·8	51	..	3·55	+2·08
Raipur	29·603	N N E	7	109·4	81·5	18	..	4·98	+1·97
Nagpur	29·672	N N W	12	109·8	87·3	30	..	7·63	+4·54
Amraoti	29·721	W N W	10	107·1	81·3	33	..	7·43	+4·92
Akola	29·757	W	13	107·2	79·8	41	..	7·11	+4·02
Surat	29·843	W S W	F	91·7	79·1	75	..	0·27	—0·25
Malegaon	29·829	W N W	10	95·9	74·1	51	..	1·89	+0·07
Bombay	29·833	W N W	9	90·4	80·0	73	..	0·83	—0·01
Poona	29·862	N W	14	91·5	70·4	60	..	1·87	—0·80
Sholapur	29·829	N W	13	86·7	70·5	78	0·08	5·12	+2·30
Ratnagiri	29·876	N N W	6	89·3	78·9	81	..	1·29	+0·11
Belgaum	29·850	W S W	7	83·3	65·8	81	..	3·53	—1·36
Goa	29·890	N N W	8	87·1	79·4	76	..	3·86	..
Karwar	29·878	N E	2	88·3	81·1	79	..	2·38	—1·89
Mangalore	29·905	Calm	3	87·3	78·4	82	..	10·96	+4·42
Calicut	29·901	N N W	16	87·8	77·5	79	0·11	13·45	—0·53
Cochin	29·912	E N	M	88·3	76·6	87	0·25	23·01	+0·87
Bangalore	29·902	W	M	84·7	66·0	83	..	5·82	—2·69
Secunderabad	29·751	N W	18	100·7	77·3	62	..	10·48	+6·49
Masulipatam	29·611	N W	9	99·7	81·0	55	..	2·43	—7·36
Bellary	29·825	S W	12	97·4	76·6	62	..	2·42	—1·79
Cuddapah	29·780	W	..	101·2	80·4	55	..	3·91	—4·69
Madras	29·712	W	13	95·2	84·6	57	..	7·62	—18·29
Coimbatore	29·873	S S W	3	89·3	72·3	78	..	7·92	—1·57
Trichinopoly	29·788	W S W	6	100·6	75·4	65	0·32	8·83	—5·97
Negapatam	29·782	W	6	100·6	79·8	56	..	15·52	—19·35
Colombo	29·927	S W	13	84·5	78·5	73	0·07	47·35	—2·67

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local rise at Coimbatore the barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Gujarat and at Rajkot, Belgam, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and moderate in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest at Masulipatam and Raipur. Gradients are very steep. Wins are cyclonic at Raipur and Masulipatam, north-easterly at Karwar and Cochin, and south-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Calicut, Secunderabad, Bellary and Madras. This morning, the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj and Secunderabad, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Masulipatam, Nagpur, Khandwa and Jubulpore, and 14 at Sholapur, Indore and Agra. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° below the normal at Sholapur, Bangalore, Malegaon and Bhuj and the minimum 4° to 6° above it at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin and Trichinopoly. To day's abnormal chart distinctly shows the existence of a large depression a little to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay, where the weather is squally and very unsettled and a strong gale appears to be blowing. This depression seems to have formed in front of the monsoon current which, it appears from the in or mation collected from ships' logs was blowing fresh to strong in the Bay from the 2nd to the 10th of May. This disturbance shows a tendency to move northwards along the East Coast. The monsoon current is at presedt diverted towards the Bay and as soon as this disturbance disappears it will streng the then in force at Colombo and will commence to travel northwards along the West Coast. The baric gradients are very steep over the greater part of the country and strong winds with gales are probable. Conditions are favourable for scattered showers on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Colombo reports light showers, a rough sea, overcast sky, and strong south-westerly wind with a velocity of 16 miles an hour.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·816
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	226

*From midnight to midnight.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Commander C Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 2,316 tons, Commander A Delargy, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Aden 2,517 tons, Commander L Vilener, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Commander H S Blackburn, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo and 995 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Commander C McFee, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo

THE steamer Sultan, 1,775 tons, Commander Collnis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (10th May), with a general cargo and 328 deck passanger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's, S N Co's steamer Vindobana, 2,688 tons, Commander Pellersa, sailed yesterday for China, d &c, with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 598 tons, Commander J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kurrachee via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Mr. J. Bulkley, and 348 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 671 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Kathiawar Coast and Kurachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. & Mrs Narayen Krishna Joshi, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, 3,039 tons, Commander G D Clarke, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (2nd May) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J E Warner, Mr W Smith and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Commander J Stone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Wilson, Mademsisette Stahlschundt, Mrs and Miss Flanagan and child, Mr S Assaju and 22 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1039 tons, Commander J B Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Cooper, Mr and Mrs Shaik Masad bin Khalifa, Mr Ahmed bin Lala, Mr J Essaji, Captain A P Williamson, Mr and Mrs H N Alexander, Mr Mayia binte Mohomed, Mr Abdool Cassum, Mr E S Mosee, Mr Haji Abdoola Cazani and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Buldana, 2,134 tons, Commander F Harrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (16th May), via Colombo; with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bruce and infant, Mrs A Oribert, Mr Geo Leach, Mr R Johnston, Mr Fazuldeen, Mr Noormahomed, Mr Bachu, Mr Mooladina Hajee and wife, Mr. M. Sulleman Hanif, Mr Remtoola, Mr Hudatoola Gorewalla, Mr W Adamson, Mr H Brady Mr B Balsen and ten deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Commander R W Grimblett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 96 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Bai Rattanbai, Mr and Mrs J L Chattoo and seven others, Mr E Dattoo and 3 others, Mr Shaik Mahomed Amir and wife, Mr Camerom, Mrs Cammum, Mr H Davis, Col Atkins, Mrs and Miss Atkins and three children, Mr McMullen, Mr. and Mrs Cox and infant, Mr and Mrs Mahomed Hossein and 233 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, Commander, R Hutchinson, sailed from Bombay for Liverpool via Marseilles, on Saturday, last with the following passengers:—For London (Overland from Marseilles)—Surg-Capt E L C Smith, Mrs Smith, infant, and Eurasian nurse, Mr A C Douglas, Miss Boog Watson, Lieut H H Dunlop and Mr S M Khalilur Rahaman. For Liverpool—Mr A F Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, child, and infant, Mrs H MacCormack Miss MacCormack, Master MacCormack, and Mrs M R Wickham, and infant. For Marseilles—Capt W Powell and Mrs Rayment. For New York—Rev A W Moore, and Mrs Moore child, and attendant. For Suez—Nawab Mahomed Omer Ali Khan, and servant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Cy. of Perth	2615	Swan	Liverpool	27-5	Sir C Forbes
B	C. Maclean	1486	Roberts	Amsterdam	22-5	F Muir
C	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Bhownaugger	20-5	B & P S N Co
D	E. Castle	1373	Valentine	Antwerp	23-5	K Nixon&Co
E	C. Ranold	1333	Young	Madras	23-5	F Muir &Co
F	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Jedda	20-5	H C Joosub
G	Chilka	1459	Wilson	Mauritius	22-5	M Mackenzie
H	Oberon	1763	Grate	Hamburgh	29-5	J Mackintosh
K	Brindisi	2129	Blackburn	Aden	21-5	Shepherd&Co
L	Afrikander	1793	Hebback	Amsterdam	26-5	W&A Graham
M	Ileaface	332	Cormack	Jeddah	20-5	N Ahmed
N	Ramillies	1933	Richard	Marseilles	24-5	K Nixon&Co
O	Ailsacraig	2189	Chalmers	Amsterdam	20-5	Ralli Bros
P	Trewidden	1682	Stevens	Havre	25-5	K Nixon
Q	Bentola	1767	Filmer	Antwerp	26-5	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Sabarmati...523 Adam...Bhownugger...20-5 Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Windsor	1798	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T Morrison
2	Persia	2317	Hutchinson	Liverpool	20-5	W & A Graham
3	Sin'pore	2341	Ottavia	N & Genoa	30-5	F Branchi
4	Alberta	3161	Davis	Antwerp	26-5	T Morrison
5	Blue Cross	1959	Smith	Havre	20-5	T Morrison&Co
6	Aden	2517	Webmer	China	21-5	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2348	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyd's S N Co
8	Vindobona	2688	Mersa	Shanghai	21-5	A L S N Co.
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Havre	23-5	K Nixon&Co
11	Santiago	460	Mayur	Mauritius	23-5	H S Siddick
12	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool	20-5	E Bates
13	Iran	2316	Delargy	Marseilles	20-5	E Bates & Co
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon
16	Resolve	2034	Elcoate	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
18	Paula	235	Prayman	Mauritius	29-5	H S Siddick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Monday, May 22.)

H. B. Mudlark........ 304 tons .... Bombay Port Trust
Tug Princess .... 193 " .... Bombay Port Trust

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Busreh, May 7.
	Mombasa s	Clarke	Calcutta, May 2.
	Lalpoora s	Stone	Calcutta, April 23.
	Sultan s	Collins	Calcutta, May 10.
	Calder s	Lockyer	Bhawnuggur, May 18
	Siam s	Weighell	Aden, May 15.
	Caldy s	Lilley	Grimsby, April 18.
21	Booldana s	Herrington	Mauritius, May 6.
	Laju s	Reid	Cochin, May 17.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, May 18.
	Ramore Head s	Calmont	Cardiff, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Itsface s	Cormack	Jedda, &c.
	Ailsacraig s	Chalmers	Amsterdam.
	Arab s	Nash	Dunkirk.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah, &c.
	Inchlonga s	Henebery	Port Said.
	Persia s	Hutchinson	Marseilles, &c.
	Kapurthala s	Livington	Karachi.
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool.
	Mirzapore s	Harvey	London.
	Blue Cross s	Smith	Havre.
	Iran s	Delargy	Marseilles.
21	Brindisi s	Blackburn	Aden.
	Aden s	Wibmer	China, &c.
	Vindobana s	Mersa	China, &c.
	Simla s	Macfadyen	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Nurani, for Coast ports and Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Aston Hall (s), 2251 McFee
C of Perth (s), 2606, Swan
Alberta (s), 3162, Davis
Bentala (s), 1767, Filmer
Bombay (s), 2049, Robertson
Egremont Castle (s), 1873, Valentine
Emir (s), 2620, Robson
Imaum (s), 2706, Penberty
Kt Companion (s), 2513, Durant
Lycia (s), 2117, McNay
Resolve (s), 2015, Elcoate
Blue Cross (s), 1959, Smith
Etolia (s), 2113, Jones
Trowiddeh (s), 1683, Stevens
Afrikander (s), 1793, Hubback
C Maclean (s), 1496, Roberts
Aldgate (s), 2208, Cheshire
Oberon (s), 1763, Grate
Persia (s), 2318, Hutchinson
Amana (s), 2049, Kilgour
Iran (s), 2317 Delargy
Ramillies (s), 1933, Richards
Singapore (s), 2432, Canpa
Imperator (s), 2141, Becktinger
Windsor (s), 1798, Raeburn
J Tucker (s), 1668, Pengerby
Elba (s), 1493, Cantell
Indra (s), 2333, Burkill
Sidra (s), 2033, Humphries
Skidby (s), 2421, Strachan
Tregenna (s), 1691 Glasson
Aden (s), 2517, Webmer
Bormida (s), 1499, Ansaldo
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Malwa (s), 1691, Seymour
Nizam (s), 1615, Dias
Surat (s), 1677
Vindobona (s), 3203, Mersa
Brindisi (s), 1646, Blackburn
Paula, 234, Breymann
Santiago, 460, Meyer
C Ranald (s), 1339, Young
Felbridge (s), 1336
Horsley Tower (s), 2078, Brunstrom
Lauriston, 2133, Latta
Queen of England, 560, Spencer. (For sale.)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Plassey, Gunn
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Elphinstone, Holland

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 19.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

Mail steamer Britannia from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—250 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 5 drums citronella oil, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Aston Hall s—150 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Oberon s—1,410 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,118 cwts kussumba seed, Robertson Brokers and Co; 2,017 cwts rapeseed, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—110 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.
Emir s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.
Bentold s—5,418 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Alberta s—400 cwts rapeseed, A Alli Mahomed and Co; 16,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Maclean s—9,600 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, and 370 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.
Resolve s—3,423 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trewidden s—8,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Blue Cross s—106 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Iran s—1,200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Amana s—142 cwts gingellyseed, 1,980 cwts rapeseed and 500 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,540 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 155 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Windsor s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

James Tucker s—5,335 cwts myrabollams, W Girtler: 350 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 2,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 800 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,750 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 960 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Windsor s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 cwts bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—50 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—7 cases glass beads, S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Aden s—17 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Vindobana s—125 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Stanley-Clark, Lieut, Bengal, 18th Lanc, to join, from England. Haster, Lieut, Bengal, 1st East Kent Regt.

MAY 19.

Empson, Lt-Col, Bombay, Ordnance Officer, off leave, from Matheran.
Ezechiel, Lieut, Bombay Comt, off leave, from Poona.

MAY 20.

Weallens, Lt and Adjt, Bombay S W Borderers, on leave, from Aden.
Henderson, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Lanc H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Sandbach, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd Lanc Regt, on leave, from Ahmednugger.
Hunter, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cavy, on furlough, from Kohat.
Stead, Lt-Col, Bengal, 11th Infy, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Pullock, Lt, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Mount Abu.

MAY 19.

Osborn, Lt, Bombby, R E, on duty, to Matheran.

MAY 20.

Hoskins, Col, Indian Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, I M S, on medical certificate, to England.
Stead, Lt-Col, 11th Bengal Infy, on leave, to England.
Dunlop, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Lanc, N C, on leave, to England.
Deasy, Lieut, Bengal, 16th Queen's Lanc.
Hassan, Surgn-Major, 3rd Bengal Infy, on furlough, to Europe.
Davis, Lt-Col, Bengal, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Sandbach, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd Lanc Regt, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd May.

1. On Saturday next, the 27th instant, the Colaba Rifle Range will be available for the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and Bombay Light Horse jointly. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd May.

1. "B" Company Prizes will be distributed by the Officer Commanding the Company on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

The following members of the Company are requested to attend:—Cr-Sergt. E. Thomas, Sergt. W. Nicoll, Lce.-Sergt J. Hussey, Corpls. T. Race and H. Baizely, Lce.-Corpls R. Harlaker, D. Stewart and C. Mullan, Vols. W. H. Willard, Noronha and A. W. Thomas, W. Lawrence, R. Pettigrew, C

By order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending May 13th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,436	34,067	3,369	...	...	19,319
Goods	71,955	97,070	...	25,115	..	93,103
Other earnings	8,523	11,072	...	2,519	...	4,191
Weekly total	1,17,914	1,42,209	..	24,295	...	..
Aggregate	22,26,696	23,43,315	...	...	..	1,16,619

THE religion of the twentieth century, observes a writer in the *Revue Bleue*, will not be Judaism, for that is accomplished and ended; nor Catholicism, for that must be accepted in a block; nor science, for that is powerless, either to absolve or to console; nor socialism, for man does not live by bread alone; nor any mixture of all the elements deprived of reciprocal affinities. If there is any one thing that will triumph it will be the religion of Christ. He alone is able to satisfy the three needs of our century. The need of science, because Christ, in adopting the science of His time, without, however, binding Himself to the whole of it, has thereby authorised His disciples to adopt the science of their times; the need of individual progress, in showing us personal evolution continued from home to home in the mansions in heaven; and the need of collective progress, in founding charity on duty after having founded justice on right. It is not to Him that the reproach should be turned, justly addressed to the Church officials. He never wished to destroy the terrestrial city for the sake of the city beyond the tomb. It is of this world that He spake when He announced the coming of His kingdom under the picturesque image of the leaven which leavened the whole, and the mustard seed which became a great tree. That Christ, I know, is not the Christ of Catholicism, but what does it matter? To have been misunderstood for eighteen centuries will only make Him more recent. His hand holds the unknown seeds until the earth is ready for them; when He opens His hands and lets fall the grain the furrows of the future will become fruitful. His work has already commenced. Like the blind of Maeterlinck, the fathers, misled by their doubts, bruised by intellectual blindness, have heard steps on the road and have lifted their children above their heads that they may tell whence comes salvation. But He who brings this has nothing to astonish them. He does not wish a halo, He has rejected the garments of the painters; He has neither a blue gown nor long golden hair; He is not the Christ of the Church. If He is sometimes the mysterious wrestlre of Jacob's tent, He is more often the pacific host who formerly entered in the homes of His disciples and each day broke bread with them, but never allowed Himself to be touched or recognised. Thus it is that He comes among us; in our literature under the name of the Ideal, in our civilisation under the name of Progress, in our politics under the name of Liberty, in our philanthropy under the name of Human Brotherhood, and here and there we have said to Him, "Abide with us, for it is eventide." He will stay and He will perhaps raise, not some Hildebrand, as M. Darmesteter hopes, not some fiery and chimerical Isaiah, but some sincere apostle, who will tear away the veil which still conceals the unknown God, and say to the generation of which He will be the prophet, "It was the Christ and you knew Him not."

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' AND GENT'S, RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 3, 2-14, 2-12 and 2-10 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Sumatra Cigars—N. B. DANTRA & Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

WANTED, a LADY, who can speak GERMAN, to teach a German Lady English. Apply "English," care of the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

PEARSE'S FLAVOURING ESSENCES are prepared from best and richest Fruits only. They are highly concentrated, and are very economical. Flavouring Ices, Puddings, Custards, &c. Per bottle As. 6; Per doz Rs. 4 only. Apollo Street, Bombay. New Price Lists of Oilman Stores on Application.

RECEIVED, New Improved Heavy AIR-GUNS, No. 0 and No. 2 B, with extra sight and range-able sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 120 yds. Large bore, with case complete, Rs. 95.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—A Most Splendid Selection of Platedware suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards, from As. 6 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection respectfully invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

KHANDALLA or LONAULI, furnished BUNGALOW wanted for two Weeks, from end of this week. Address stating terms "C," care of this Office.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, WANTED, FOR A RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Must have thorough knowledge of Railway Capital and Revenue Accounts, General Audit Work and Exchange Transactions. Age should not exceed 35 years.—Address, Secretary, Central Argentine Railway Company, Limited, 85, Palmerston Buildings, London, E. C., England.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER or CARD and SPINNING MASTER, by a Practical man. Address No. "441," care of this Office.

WANTED, a second-hand light English-built VICTORIA, with "C" springs preferred. Or PONY CARRIAGE with four seats, and back seat for Syce for horse 14-2. Send particulars to "C," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing: in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Monsoon Rates, Comfortable Rooms, at REDUCED RATES, available from Rs. 100 and upwards. Apply to the MANAGER.

TEA.—Every one says his TEAS can be ... We say our Teas can be returned if ... Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

NATIVE ART POTTERY, WONDERLAND, ESPLANADE.—Suited for Presents to Friends at Home. Modern Agenta Vases, Christna Plaques, &c., &c. &c.,

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

JUST ARRIVED.—Very Rich and Costly Classical Engravings by Great Masters, suitable for Halls and Palaces.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

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SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette." And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

FOLLOWING the further advance of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent., as we anticipated, on Thursday (although no special telegram, despatched in the earlier part of the day, has on the last two occasions announced this important financial movement) the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ½ per cent., and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper ¼ per cent., say to 4⅜ and 4⅝ per cent., respectively. Consols, however, remained yesterday, at Thursday's improved quotations, of 98¼; and Indian Sterling Loan recovered ⅛ per cent., being quoted at 109. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 37⅞d. per oz.; while 4 per cent. Rupee Securities improved 3-16 per cent., to £62¾; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value at 83 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 360,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·30 to 83·40 cents. per oz.

The Indian Council allotted ¼ lakh of extra Bills on Madras, and 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, and 6 lakhs on Calcutta—all at 1s. 2⅝d., which is the same as was obtained for both media of remittance at the regular allotments on Wednesday, and meantime. The Exchange Bank's buying rates on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of only £10,000 in Silver to Bombay, Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton lower in London yesterday, at £51 15s. per ton; and Yellow Metal declined ⅛, to 4⅝. Paris quotations were unaltered at 97¼ for Rentes; and fcs. 25·31½ for Paris Exchange on London.

To-day, the price of Bar Silver in New York, and demand Exchange in New York on London have not moved; but no other financial news is to hand, so far, through Reuter.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday; but No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was still worth 5s. 11d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,420,000 quarters (corrected estimate) the figures given last Friday having been 2,290,000 quarters. The Linseed Market was quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. 4 3-16d. per lb. remained the price of sport Mid.-Americans, and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, but in East Indian Cotton, there was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Bengals of all grades, and in Westerns; and of 3-16d. in Tinnevellys. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

It is announced that the Liverpool Market will be closed until Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were exactly the same as in the week preceding, at 46,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats), but the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less, at 53,000 bales. The Imports were 23,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 9,000 bales, and was yesterday 119,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, but heavier by 367,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales during the week; but of Surats there were 18,000 bales more in sight; and the figures, which we give below, now show a decrease in the total supply for all Europe of 460,000 bales as against last year, but an increase of 638,000 bales compared with the year before; those for Surats showing a decrease of 214,000 bales, and of 304,000 bales, in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. per lb. lower yesterday than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals had declined 1-32d. during the week; the spot price having been 1-8d. higher than at the same time last year, but 9-16d. less than that ruling in 1891.

There was still no change in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 13-16 cents; but August Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·54 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total falling off this season compared with the two preceding ones thus stands at 2,041,000 bales, and 1,90,300 bales, respectively.

To-day, however, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton on New York, at 7¾ cents, August Futures, however, being unaltered. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 3,000 bales, last year, and 5,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is wired at 6,300,000 bales, compared with 6,270,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	34,000	36,000	38,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	36,000	40,000
" " Continent	32,000	19,000	8,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,797,000	6,833,000	6,709,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,017,000	3,012,000	3,081,000
" " to Continent do.	1,815,000	2,315,000	2,310,000
" Stock in the Ports	530,000	701,000	410,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,570,000	4,030,900	2,93[illegible],060
" " Surats	237,000	501,000	590,660
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,582,000	1,701,000	1,214,910
" London	4,000	9,000	18,000
American Afloat	70,000	60,000	90,000
East Indians "	10,000	20,000	16,000
Total	1,666,000	1,790,000	1,338,910
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-16d.	4 1-16d.	4 3-4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	3 3-8d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	1-2d.	11-16d.	15-16d.

Business in our local Cotton Market to-day has been upon a small scale, and the feeling quiet; but prices are unchanged all round. Exporters have bought 450 bales, consisting of 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 198; and Bengals, at Rs. 191½; and 50 Dharwars, at Rs. 199; while the Mills have taken 750 bales, made up of 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 212; Cadi Ginned, at Rs. 201; and Wadwan, at Rs. 197; 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 199; and 50 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices are no lower.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market; rates, however, are quoted as before except in the case of *Linseed* which is half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,752	bales.
Wheat	63,213	cwts.
Linseed	23,926	"
Rapeseed	33,585	"
Gingellyseed	856	"
Poppyseed	1,596	"
Groundnuts	537	"
Castorseed	3,329	"
Rice	25,586	"

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day without attracting many buyers; and for forward business, rates for Bank remittance have been more or less nominal, though we have heard of 1s. 2 9-16d. being quoted for Telegraphic, for July transfer, and 1s. 2 15-32d., for far forward, without finding takers. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2⅞d., for ready, at which we have heard of only a little being done; and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 21-32 to 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Credits	do.	1s 2 7-8d.	"
Francs	do.	1·56½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the earlier part of the day at 104⅜ for Fours for Money and demand; but thereafter the tone of the market became firmer, and left off strong at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in rates, 104 7-16 for cash and the settlement having been the final quotations; with 4½ per Cents. quoted annually at par.

SHARES are neglected; and quotations, in the absence of fresh business, are given as before, all round.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

10 p.m.	82·1

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 21.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	[illegible]
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	87·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAKER—April 25, at Fairlawn, Strawberry-hill, wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col T Y Baker, Retired, A M S, late 27th Inniskillings, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWS—MCDONOUGH—April 26, at St Mary's, Fownhope, Herefordshire, by the Rev F West, George Vernon Burrows, Captain, I C S, to Ada Elizabeth Jeanette, youngest daughter of the late Arthur McDonough, of Kilkenny, Ireland.

MITCHELL—RAMSAY—April 27, at St George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev Edward Louis Churchill Clapton, M A, Vicar of St Michael's, Wandsworth Common, Assisted by the Revd Edward Travers Clark, M A, of Chirlet, Canterbury, Robert Nathaniel Mitchell, M D, of 27th Fitzjohn's-avenue, N W, to Clara Margaret, widow of the late Ritchard Harris Ramsay, London, Calcutta, and Bangkok.

DEATHS.

BURN—April 29, at Bath, General Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 61.

CHANCELLOR—March 31, at sea, on board of H M S Malabar, of heart disease, Major Alexander Chancellor, 2nd Bn Northumberland Fusiliers, eldest son of J G Chancellor, Esq, of Shiedhill, Biggar, Lanarkshire, aged 43.

HAMILTON—April 27, at 79, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, Charlotte, widow of Col G W Hamilton, Bengal Army.

MILLS—April 22, at Woodlands, Selling Henry Mills, Maj-Gen, Bengal Staff Corps (Ret), aged 69.

OSWELL—May 1, at Groombridge, William Cotton Oswell, F R G S, late H E I C S, Madras, aged 75.

RAWLINS—May 2, at Bishop's Hull, Taunton, Emma Matilda, widow of Lt-Col Henry William Rawlins, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 73.

SANDWITH—May 1, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Maj-Gen John Pitcairn Sandwith, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 70.

SINGH—May 1, at Hastings, Prince Edward Duleep Singh, youngest son of H H the Maharajah Duleep Singh and H H the late Maharani Bamba Duleep Singh, aged 15.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOCTOR—May 21, at Hornby Road, Bombay, Bapoojee, the son of Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Mehta. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 7-30 this (Monday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 18, at the General Hospital, Madras, Peter Anderson, Hony Surgeon, Bangalore Rifles Volunteers, and Hony Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment (retired), aged 63 years.

CLARK—May 14, at Saidpur, N B S Ry, of fever, S H Engleheart Clark, only son of the late S G Clark, of Bagwangola, aged 42 years and 5 months.

HOLLAND—May 17, at the Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, Mary, the dearly beloved and affectionate wife of H W Holland, of Bangalore, in her 36th year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

THE Sirdars of the Deccan seized occasion by the forelock. They availed themselves without loss of time of the invitation to recommend a representative of their body for a seat on the enlarged Councils, to constitute themselves into an Association which will enable them to act together in furthering the wishes of the Government, and to advance their own interests. The young and capable Chief of Ichalkaranji, President of the Provincial Committee which undertook the organisation of the movement, presided at a meeting of the leading Sirdars in Poona, last week, and set forth the objects of the Association. In an able speech he claimed for the Sirdars that they are the representatives of the class of men who helped to establish the Mahratta power, and to extend and maintain it, by supplying most of its leaders in the civil, military, and other departments of State. On the advent of the British Government in the Deccan many of their ancestors claimed an hereditary right of rendering useful services to the State, but under the new conditions this was not then possible. The Government, however, he pointed out very skilfully, was careful to recognise and maintain the dignity and prestige of the Sirdars, and has been desirous that its younger members should qualify themselves to take a part in public affairs. The Chief of Ichalkaranji did justice in this connection to the care and attention bestowed by the Government on the education of ruling Chiefs and to the steps taken to provide a career for men of his class in the Imperial Defence Force. It is satisfactory to learn that the Sirdars regard the privilege of recommending a representative of their body to a seat in the Council not as an "insult" as some stupid writers represented it, but as a recognition of their hereditary right to serve the State. The speaker repudiated with energy the notion that it is in any way derogatory to the dignity of the ruling Chiefs to accept a seat on the Legislative Council and emphatically declared that the ruling Chiefs have no sympathy with the representations to the contrary put forward by busybodies that it is their hereditary right and privilege to assist Government in carrying on the work of the administration, and they are thankful to the Government for recognizing their claims and elevating their status by asking them to share the responsibilities of legislating for their subjects. The fact that several ruling Chiefs have offered themselves as candidates shows that they look at the matter in the same light as the Chief of Ichalkaranji, and that they have no sympathy with the views of their irresponsible advisers. He repelled the assertion that the Sirdars have no interest in the welfare of the Deccan, and with considerable tact pointed out that the Sarvajanik Sabha, the most influential political organisation in the Deccan, gives no support to that mischievous allegation.

While assisting the Government in ascertaining the wishes of the Sirdars as a body the new Association promises to adapt itself to the spirit of the times while endeavouring to maintain the interests of the Sirdars as a class by discussing and examining the complicated questions continually arising. It may be doubted whether Lord Cross when asking Parliament to grant the concession of the right of interpellation quite foresaw that it would be regarded as an invitation to the constituents of the selected members to consider beforehand what questions should be put to the Government. But such is the intention of the promoters of the Sirdars' Association. The president of the meeting at which the Association was called into existence, was explicit on this point. "The New Council rules allow a member under certain restrictions to put a question requesting Government to supply information on any subject he may deem necessary. This right is a valuable concession, and the responsibility of our representative, if he be ever called upon to exercise it, will be considerably lightened by the fact that the request is made with the approval of our Association. The very fact that Government have asked us as a body to select a representative clearly shows that they desire us to act jointly, and it would be defeating their wishes if we now hesitate to do all that we can to successfully carry out the reform now initiated by Government." This is an unexpected application of the right of interpellation, but there seems no reason to apprehend any inconvenience from it. The Governor in his speech to the deputations at Poona went even further and stated that there is no reason why the Member of Council elected by the Sirdars should not fitly represent also the interests of the Municipalities, the Local Boards, and other public bodies, watch on their behalf the measures introduced by Government likely to affect their interests, and put any questions they might desire to have asked with a view to elicit information. The Sirdars of the Deccan will have the satisfaction of knowing that their elected representative will occupy a position of influence in which he can usefully serve not only the interests of their own body but of the whole of the Deccan.

It is premature to form an opinion as to how far this position may be turned to practical account or to forecast what the ultimate results may be. But it is a clear gain that a large and important aristocratic class, which has been for generations vegetating apart, has now received a striking public recognition of its status at the hands of Government. Life and movement are better than stagnation and death. The young Chief who spoke so well at the Poona meeting of his peers, said very truly that the aristocratic and landed interests are a political and social factor in every country, and India can be no exception. This coming forth of a class hitherto hidden from the public behind a sort of political purdah, cannot fail to enlarge its ideas and awaken dormant energies. The Sirdars and landowners will usefully supplement the purely professional and literary class who have hitherto monopolised the public ear, when reforms and changes are under discussion, and they can only gain by coming out into the world and seeing it as it exists. As their spokesman has been prompt to perceive the status of the class will require to be modified to adapt it to the changed conditions of the present day; but in adapting themselves to circumstances the Sirdars will put themselves in a better position in every way. They will no longer be a negligeable quantity amongst their own countrymen, who at first raised a cry of deprecation and almost of derision when the Government bestowed upon their class the privilege of electing a member to a seat on the Legislature. It seems strange and anomalous that the objections to that privilege granted to the Sirdars should have come from bodies which claim to express native sentiment, and that it should be left to Lord Harris to point out that the Sirdars as a body form the connecting link with an older raj than the British, and that they are the most prominent body of all bodies of landowners, and of all bodies directly connected with the great agricultural interest. Yet the Sirdars have not stood apart from those who have at heart the advancement of the principle of local self-government. Many of them—as in Sind also—have taken part in the work of the Local Boards and the Mofussil Municipalities. There was no pretence, there is not even the allegation that they are hostile or adverse to reforms such as the members of the Subha desire. Indeed, the list of patrons of that Association displays the names of many influential Sirdars. It is only fair to recognise that recently a change has become noticeable in the tone of those who in the first instance spoke so disparagingly of the claims of the Sirdars to political recognition. They no longer contend that it was wrong to give the Sirdars of the Deccan a single seat on the Council; the ground taken is that the Central Division ought also to have been given a seat—that seat or another. With the latter part of this contention no one will quarrel; and it is to be hoped that the Government will find means to satisfy a reasonable aspiration.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL has again had the good fortune to capture a slave dhow off the Zanzibar coast and to add to its already substantial fund of prize-money. The systematic trading by dhows is well-known, notwithstanding that warships of two if not three European nations are constantly cruising about in search of the dhows, and on the 24th ultimo the Philomel suspecting the arrival of the large dhow sent out their boats, under the command of Lieutenant Grenfell in search of her. The vessel has been seen off the south end of the island tacking about without attempting to reach the mooring ground. Lieutenant Grenfell boarded her, and took possession. The dhow, which had a complement of ten Arab seamen, carried no cargo, and her entire hold was filled up in the customarily rough manner for the conveyance of slaves. Other suspicious circumstances were noted, among them the fact that the dhow had on board far more provisions, water, and cooking appliances than a vessel of her dimensions could possibly require for legitimate purposes. The Nacoda endeavoured to explain that he was bound from Dar-es-Salaam to load timber for Muscat. There being no slaves on board at the time Lieutenant Grenfell allowed the dhow to proceed, but continued to watch her and landed a party to search the land. Shortly a Swahili boy ran up to the party, and informed them that he and seventy others, mostly children, were hidden near to by the Arabs and were to be carried away. Mr. Jennings, one of Lieutenant Grenfell's men, proceeded in the direction indicated by the boy and came upon the batch, which was for the most part made up of children. Five Arabs who were in charge of them showed fight, and one of them wounded an interpreter by striking him across the hand several times with his jambia. The party which numbered sixty-five was taken charge of by the Philomel's men, who subsequently seized the dhow. The slaves were liberated, and the dhow was handed over to the ship as a prize. That slave-trading is still extensively carried on along the African Coast there can be no doubt, seeing that it is possible to collect together such large numbers of children, and that vessels can be profitably employed in carrying them, notwithstanding all the risks which are run of capture and imprisonment.

IT is satisfactory to see that Mr. Macfarlane, who will be remembered in India as an old Calcutta merchant, is turning his attention to the subject of the Home Charges which was to be brought before the House of Lords by the Earl of Northbrook on Monday (May 8), Mr. Macfarlane believes in going to the fountain-head, but unless something has gone wrong with the reporting in the *Times*, he did not meet with the success that usually attends the adoption of that wise rule. The hon. gentleman asked Mr. Gladstone to consent to the appointment of a Select Committed to inquire into the subject. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was "no objection to the inquiry proposed, but until the Herschell Committee reported it would be unadvisable to take any further steps. Mr. Macfarlane, apparently not seeing the connection between the inquiry he suggested and the unexpeditious one presided over by the Lord Chancellor, repeated what it was he wanted. "I understand my hon. friend's question," said Mr. Gladstone, "it relates not to Indian finance in general, but to the question of Home Charges. That is a subject referred to the Committee for examination; and until that Committee, which is now sitting, has been enabled to arrive at a conclusion, there would be no advantage in making other inquiries." If he is correctly reported Mr. Gladstone says that the question of the Home Charges is one of the matters refused to the Herschell Committee. In the Lords' discussion recently on the characteristic shabbiness of the Home Government in respect to Lord Kimberley's salary, the question was asked whether that Committee would include among its duties the investigation of the Indian Government's expenditure in this country. "Certainly not," was the Marquis of Ripon's reply. The Prime Minister and his Colonial Secretary may be left to reconcile their conflicting statements—if they can.

THE Director-General of the Post Office of India has addressed a memorandum to the Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Associations, and the Press for opinion on the subject of the continuance of the practice of defacing postage labels by means of rubber-stamps or by writing or marks. The Director-General holds that the practice of marking stamps which obtains interferes with the work of the Post Offices, and should be put a stop to without delay, but it is not clear where any serious interference can arise nor what benefit will be gained by the Department. The object with which stamps are marked by the sender, of a letter is to prevent his peon detaching them and disposing of them for his own benefit. It is objected that the practice of marking stamps renders it difficult for the Post Office to detect whether a stamp has been used before, but by an alteration in the system of obliterating stamps, such as prevails in large central offices in England might effectually remove this difficulty.

WE hear from Simla that it has been practically decided that though the Bill abolishing the Presidency Commands be passed soon, General Dormer's successor will be *pucka* Commander-in-Chief during his tenure of office, namely, five years.

THE Government of India in the Public Works Department is now considering Mr. Kirby's scheme for a railway in Mysore and Madras, connecting Arsikere, Erad, and Mangalore.

THERE is, we hear, no truth in the rumour that the Khan of Khelat will be sent to Chunar as that place has been abandoned for the purposes of the detention of political prisoners.

IT has been decided that there shall be no monsoon session of the Legislative Council in Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, being the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the troops in garrison will parade at 7 a.m., as follows:—The dress will be review order (summer clothing), the Royal Artillery, and 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will parade at Colaba. The Royal Artillery, with guns in action, an Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry and 21st Bombay Infantry will parade on the general Parade Ground. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle will be fired. Parades will be commanded by the senior officers present, who will appoint their own staff, and arrange all details.

THE chief event of the month, writes our Simla correspondent in the public entertainment way will be the concert organized by Lady White in aid of Lady Robert's Homes. The names of some of our best artistes and amateurs are amongst the contributories to the programme. Apart from the excellence of the treat to be provided a crowded house may be anticipated from the appeal the object itself makes to public support and patronage. The concert held last year was an unqualified success in every way, and it is quite safe to predict a like success for the entertainment this year. The Simla public will not be slow to gather to welcome Lady White's first appearance in their midst and to show their appreciation of her having identified herself with the scheme originated by her predecessor.

THE influx of visitors and summer residents to Simla shews no sign of abating. The Grand Hotel has no further room and is obliged to refuse applicants for lodgings. The trip homewards is becoming more and more difficult owing of course to the rupee and the uncertainty of its further failing. This, however, can hardly be called Simla's gain, as prices, especially the prices of food, have quite reached fancy rates. I hardly know whether occupants of stalls in the markets could be compelled to sell their wares under tariff, but it does seem as strange as it certainly is most annoying that a leg of mutton should fluctuate in value like the coin that goes to purchase it, that it should depend for its value on the whim of the lord of the cleaver who in his independence forgets the good manners which oblige even a butcher. The structure in which meat is sold has been well looked after; the vendors ought next engage attention.

COLONEL SANFORD, R.E., left Simla on the 12th instant to take up his new appointment of Director of Military Works in Bombay. Lt.-Col. W. B. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E., takes his place. We feel his departure greatly, for we one and all recognise his splendid work and abilities.

THE following are amongst the recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Harper Adams, under £20,000; Sir George Findlay, £15,000; Mr. Thomas Goodson, £324,000; Mr. William Hampton, £32,900; Mr. Henry Lancelot Holland, £128,900; Mr. Henry Jump, J. P., £291,700; Mr. W. Wakefield, over £250,000 besides landed property; Mr. A. B. Winterbotham, M.P., £120,500; Sir J. Errington, Bart., £64,100; Mr. S. M. Leake, £8,300. The will and four codicils of the late Marchioness of Westminster was formally proved on May 2, before Mr. Justice Barnes, and probate granted. The will was propounded by Lady Theodora Guest, and was opposed by other members of the family on the usual grounds. The matter was, however, amicably settled, and the defences which had been put in were withdrawn.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is said to intend strengthening his outposts in the Oxus valley, in view of a possible renewal of Russian demonstrations south of the Pamirs.

Now that the War Minister, following the example of his predecessor, Mr. Stanhope, has rather summarily shut up General Fraser, observes a contemporary, the last purchase grievance that we are likely to hear of is that of Colonel Henry Stracey, late of the Scots Guards, and some years since Military Secretary at Bombay. It will, we believe, be brought before the House of Commons as soon as an opportunity arises, and will be backed up by many influential M.P.'s, chiefly from the Carlton Club, of which Colonel Stracey is one of the most active and popular members. Although his grievance, like most others, is distinctly of a relative kind, it is nevertheless a hard case. It is this. When in 1886 he was appointed to the command of the Scots Guards, the period of his battalion command had not expired, and he was promoted without being taken out of the regiment and placed on half-pay. Now all the officers who have been appointed to Regimental Districts had been previously placed upon half-pay from their regiments, thus at once realising the over-regulation value of their Commission, and if Colonel Stracey had been, as he ought to have been, treated in the same way, he would have received the over-regulation money, which in his case amounted to the substantial sum of £4,000, on the 1st of July 1886. In consequence of the error (which is admitted) he did not receive it until the 1st of July 1891; and he maintains that he was thereby damnified to the extent of about £1,200. No doubt according to the terms on which he joined the Army, he would not have got it a day before the time he did, and equally without doubt he was supine, or perhaps uninformed on the matter, when he did not at once, and while there was time to put things right, make a claim upon the authorities. But is is undeniable that he was dealt with in a manner substantially disadvantageous as compared with every other officer in the same position, and hence naturally his case has elicited much sympathy.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt, in reply to a question put by Lord Randolph Churchill, said he had learned unofficially that the Herschell Committee had reached a point whereat an agreement would be immediately reached, and he believed that an immediate decision would be come to.

The Commons have adjourned until the 29th instant for Whitsuntide holidays.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The cricket match between the Australian team and the Marylebone Cricket Club ended yesterday in a draw. There was heavy scoring on both sides and the finish was an exciting one, Marylebone having fourteen to get and two weak wickets to fall.

LANDSLIP IN NORWAY.

Advices from Norway state that forty homesteads have been demolished by a landslip at Værdalen, and that one hundred lives were lost.

M. CHARLES LESSEPS.

PARIS, MAY 19.

M. Charles Lesseps has been removed to hospital suffering from severe melancholia.

DEFEAT OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, MAY 19.

The Italian Cabinet have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies over the estimates of the Ministry of Justice.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALION MINISTRY.

MAY 20.

The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignation, and it is considered probable that Signor Giolitti will re-form the Cabinet as the vote of the Chamber was adverse to the Minister of Justice personally.

ARCHDEACON NOYES' CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

A despatch has been sent to the Home Authorities concerning Archdeacon Noyes's case. The Secretary of State's decision, if adverse, can but be suspension as the case offers no grounds for a criminal prosecution.

THE NIZAM'S IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Captain Jones arrived in Simla yesterday morning from Bangalore. He leaves for Hyderabad again immediately after receiving instructions.

AFFAIRS IN CHILAS.

News that has reached Simla yesterday from Gilgit was dated the 15th instant. Everything was quiet in the neighbonrhood of Chilas.

THE COMMAND OF THE 18TH HUSSARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Major Paley, 8th Hussars, succeeds to the command of the 18th Hussars at Umballa, which has become vacant by the appointment of Colonel Gough as Assistant Adjutant General to the Inspector General of Cavalry in England.

ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

One result of the abolition of the Presidency Commands will be that the three medical departments—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—will be amalgamated just as the other Departments, such as the Military Works, the Military Accounts, the Commissariat, and the Transport have been during the last few years.

NARROW GAUGE LINE FROM LUCKNOW TO THE GANGES BRIDGE.

The Government of India have approved of the project being drawn up by the Agent to the Bengal North-Western Railway for the construction of the Narrow Gauge Railway from Lucknow to the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore. This is the line that is required to link up the great metre gauge systems of Upper India and Rajputana.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

The Gilchrist engineer-in-charge, Simla-Kalka Railway Survey, expects to finish out-door work by the end of next month, and will work out plans and estimates at Kasauli.

Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, has inspected the survey so far as it has proceeded.

Mr. Gilchrist is believed to favor the low level line with its terminus at Chota Simla.

FALSE PERSONATION AND FORGERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

At the Police Court yesterday, Nundo Gopal Roy, Attorney, High Court, was charged with abetment of false personation and forgery in respect of certain mortgage deeds. The case is proceeding.

ARREST OF THE SHIP GLENFINLAS.

The Captain of the ship Glenericht has seized the ship Glenfinlas for arrears of salary. He formerly was in command of Glenfinlas, but was transferred to Glenericht. The owners owed a large sum in the shape of salary, and on the arrival of Glenericht at Calcutta he discovered the vessel had been sold. He, therefore, prosecuted the former owners, and when the Glenfinlas came in he got her arrested, pending the decision of his claim by the High Court. In consequence of the arrest the Port Officer allowed no pilot to be appointed till the vessel was released.

THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.

The Darjeeling Railway was blocked [illegible] breaks in the line.

THE CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The annual competition by the members of the Calcutta Golf Club for a Silver Medal, presented by the Bombay Golf Club, took place yesterday, resulting in a win for Mr. A. F. Bruce, with a good score of eighty-four, with a handicap of eighteen points. The entries were large, and the competition was keen and close.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, MAY 20.

The Bombay Bhatias' iron house was burnt down. Nothing was saved. No lives were lost. Two dogs were burnt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	37 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	49,000	„
„ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,582,000	„
„ „ Surats	21,000	„
„ „ Cotton in London	4,[illegible]	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE event of the week is not the demonstration in the city against the Home Rule Bill, imposing and remarkable as that was, nor the division on the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, which resulted in some extraordinary cross voting—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill being in one lobby, Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. John Morley in the other; nor the annual dinner of the Royal Academy, with its feast of reason and flow of soul, but the somewhat unexpected announcement of the Duke of York's betrothal to Princess Victoria of Teck. At a moment when the preparations for the State opening of the Imperial Institute have made the loyalty of the English people to the reigning house more expansive than usual the notification of the royal engagement is decidedly opportune, but it is doubtful if it would have been made so soon had not the *Star*, on Tuesday, published a most idiotic rumour about his Royal Highness. The rumour was to the effect that the Duke was secretly married to the daughter of a naval officer at Malta. How the report originated, or who was its inventor, I am unable to say, but I happen to know that the ingenious or absurd person offered it to one London newspaper a fortnight ago, and that the communication was promptly declined with the fewest possible thanks. He has since probably been hawking it about Fleet-street until at last he found a journal candid enough to accept his mendacious story. However, the Queen's subjects, instead of harbouring any ill-feeling against the author of the report, are rather grateful to him than not if he really has been the means, as it seems he has, of hastening an arrangement that everybody desired. Of the popularity of the match there can be not the shade of a shadow of doubt; indeed, it may be said that it was made by the nation, who, to be candid, have not refrained from feeling a little uneasy at the delay in making the communication that in spite of some discouraging and persistent talk all well-informed persons considered to be inevitable. If the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the amiable Prince Albert Victor was snatched as it were from the arms of his fiancee prevent the national joy being less demonstrative than would otherwise be the case, it will not show that their happiness is not real and deep-seated. Mr. Lucy is responsible for a pretty story, which confirms what we heard some time ago from other sources. About eighteen months ago he saw a letter from a Navy friend of the Duke's, who mentioned that at Mess one evening just after hearing of his brother's courtship, the Prince artlessly exclaimed "Well, if he does not marry her I will myself." The delight of the country at the choice of the Duke is based on personal quite as much as dynastic grounds. Everyone feels that the young couple are suited to each other, and that the union promises to be one of great happiness for both.

The resumption by that eager Unionist, the Marquis of Londonderry of the futile debate in the Lords on the much-abused Evicted Tenants Commission has tried the patience of such a good Conservative as Mr. Cockayne Cust, M.P., the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it also prevented the Earl of Kimberley from moving on Monday, as he intended, the second reading of his Bill to, I must not say, destroy the separate existence of the Bombay and Madras Armies, but at any rate to abolish the separate Commands. The matter had to be postponed until last night, when within the limits that the Upper House permits itself, the whole question was very fairly discussed. The debate proved to be very interesting to those connected with India, and justifies the remark of the leading journal that the House of Lords always shows itself more capable of dealing with these subjects than the other branch of the Legislature. The discussion was notable on more than one account, but especially for having tempted the Duke of Connaught to come up to town to offer his contribution to the consideration of the question. His Royal Highness' maiden speech, to which I shall refer again a little later, was a distinct success, and the Duchess, who, with her daughter, sat in the gallery, seemed very pleased with the manner in which her husband's first oratorical performance at Westminster was received by the assembled thanes. Lord Kimberley began his comparatively short and business-like statement by passing a well-deserved eulogium on the eminent statesman who has just passed away, and who will be remembered by posterity as the first Secretary of State for India when that country was placed under the direct control of the Crown. The speaker adverted to the rare quality possessed by Lord Derby of being able not only to see both sides of a controversy but of stating the opposing arguments with the utmost clearness and firmness. "There may," said the noble lord, "be others more eloquent, others who have exercised greater influence in our political conflicts, but it will be a long time before this country will find an adviser at once so calm, so wise, and so impartial." Then, proceeding to deal with his Bill, the Secretary of State summarized the opinions that from time to time have been expressed by the authorities on your side in favour of the proposed change, and mentioned that, although he himself had written strongly in a despatch against the exclusion of the new heads of the two local armies from the Governor's Council, he had been partially won over by the unanimity of his advisers, both civil and military, by which he, of course, meant the Council in St. James's-park. Their opinion, he explained, was based on the liability to friction if the Lieutenant-Generals remained in the Councils after the Governors had ceased to have any military power. The other factor was the "pressure of the Government of India." On this point he used some sensible language that will not be forgotten when the Home and Indian authorities happen to be in conflict respecting our policy as rulers. "They are the Government on the spot, and are immediately responsible, and when it is found that all the successive Viceroys during the last ten years have pressed the Imperial Government in the strongest manner that this measure should be adopted, it seems to me that the greatest responsibility will attach to us if we refuse any longer to accept their proposals." Then he passed on to refer to the usual arguments for the alteration—the effect of telegraphic communications in bringing one part of India close to the other and the approach of Russia, though he was carful to deprecate the idea that there is at the present moment any special reason to anticipate unfriendly relations with that restless power. At the same time he made this significant admission: the steady advance of the Muscovites was one of the principal reasons that led him to change his opinion and to think that the period had come for a greater concentration. He alluded to the views of what may perhaps be called the new set-over, as typified by Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Roberts (who by the way will receive a warm welcome when he arrives at Victoria Station from the Continent to-morrow afternoon) and Sir George White. Lord Kimberley, referring to the scheme sent home by the Marquis of Lansdowne, admitted the right of the House to know what view her Majesty's Government held of those recommendations. They had not, he said, arrived at a final decision on the matter, and would not be able to do so until they knew whether Parliament adopted this Bill. The proposals in question had now and again varied somewhat; and it was not likely that the Home Government would agree to them "exactly as they were made." He gave satisfaction to his opponents by observing that the paramount necessity of segregation has not been lost sight of, and he trusted that no Government will ever overlook that important consideration. Viscount Cross as the immediate predecessor of Lord Kimberley at the India Office, followed the Secretary of State, and by the stress he laid upon the opinions of officers of the old school, such as the late Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Henry Norman, and Sir Frederick Haines it looked as if he were going to oppose the measure tooth and nail. But he shortly afterwards announced that the Government having taken the step of bringing on the Bill upon their own responsibility he was not disposed to vote against it, but probably alarmed by a certain amount of ambiguity in Lord Kimberley's words, the noble Viscount warned the Ministry against the danger of undue delay. Now that they had gone so far he trusted they would persevere, for it was very undesirable to cause uncertainty in India by introducing Bills affecting that country and then dropping. On this subject Lord Cross speaks from rather painful experience, and everybody thought of the fate of a certain Bill to enable Governors and other high personages to come to England on leave. He spoke very strongly against doing away with the Bombay and Madras Armies as such, pointing out that in the Bill as it now stands there is no security for proper decentralization. He no less emphatically condemned the exclusion of the Commanding Generals from the local Councils—an arrangement if it passes the ordeal of committee in the Lords, may possibly come to grief when the measure is considered, if it is considered by the House of Commons. The Duke of Cambridge rather sorrowfully confessed his conversion to the abolition of the Commanderships-in-Chief, but joined in denouncing the clause about the Governor's Councils. Bombay officers too will be grateful to the illustrious Duke for the bold way in which he stood up for their claims to a fair share of frontier work. It is true, as he reminded the House, that Bombay has had a little better chance than Madras, but the Western Presidency probably thinks that it has not had its deserts. "It is desirable," said the Commander-in-Chief, "that every portion of the Army should occasionally come in contact with hostile or dangerous elements, and not simply be called upon to do home police duty, which, of course, is necessary, but which still, is not calculated to create that spirt which is so necessary in the Army. I am bound to point out what I think the very serious inconvenience which may arise under the Bill as it now stands; and I hope that before it is passed some reconsideration will be given to what I consider, from a military point of view, most important questions." The debate was continued by Lord Northbrook, who is doubtful, but accepts the main principle *ex neccessitate rei*; by Lord Chelmsford, who himself, he told their lordships, had in days gone by drawn up an abolition scheme of his own, which had met with the approval of two of the officers quoted as altogether antagonistic to change, Sir H. Norman and Lord Napier; by the Marquis of Ripon, who contended that the new system would be better for segregation than the old; and by the Duke of Connaught, who, though apparently not enthusiastic on the subject, concurs in the general principle. He combated the notion put forward in one of the despatches that the sepoy is indifferent, or rather does not understand the proposed changes. The native soldier, his Royal Highness said in effect, is not such a fool as some exalted persons suppose. "There are a large number of vernacular newspapers read either by these men themselves or read to them, and they take a deep interest in all matters which concern the prestige of those under whom they are serving." So said the Duke of Connaught, and he ought to know better than the smart Under-Secretary who perhaps drafted the despatch referred to. His Royal Highness is in favour of a certain portion of the Bombay Army being recruited from beyond the presidency, and is strictly opposed to the new commanders being deprived of a seat in the gubernatorial councils. As the *Times* in its leading article this morning says, the sharpest criticism to which the Bill was subjected turned upon this provision, and if you in India only protest sufficiently this "invidious change" will be killed, whatever may be in store for the rest of the measure.

The debate on Egypt, started the previous evening by Sir Charles Dilke, was of a more solid and serious character, but beyond having afforded Mr. Gladstone's "right hon. friend"—as the Prime Minister ostentatiously called him—an opportunity of gratifying an apparently insatiable desire to be *en evidence* it is difficult to see what he gained by his inconvenient motion. He spoke for about an hour and a-half, making, what certainly was, a lucid speech, but his only backers were Mr. Labouchere, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Alpheus Morton, and a Mr. Burnie, of whom no one ever heard before. I have omitted one name, that of Mr. Gibson Bowles, who concluded with great brilliance and felicity. The moral of the debate, he said, was "come out of Egypt." He showed some courage in making such an assertion after Mr. Gladstone's speech, which compelled poor Mr. Alpheus Morton to lament the fact that the majority of the Liberal Cabinet are jingoes at heart, and which has at last opened the eyes of the French Press to their folly in supposing that one of Mr. Gladstone's first acts on his return to power would be to recall every red jacket from Eypt. There is one passage in the Prime Minister's statesmanlike speech that must be specially distressing to these brave gentlemen in Paris who wanted to get up a demonstration in his honour about the time of one of those unfortunate deliverances of his, that had more weight with our friends across the Channel than they had with the more cool-headed of his own countrymen. People discuss the Egyption Question as if it was one that concerns only France and ourselves. Said Mr. Gladstone:—"There is no special title on the part of France to intervene on this subject. Her rights are no different from those of others." "No special title on the part of France," exclaims Monsieur Alphee Morton! How can you say that when it was her people who made the Suez Canal." In Mr. Gladstone's opinion the Drummond Wolff Convention, which Sir Charles Dilke thinks France might now be ready to ratify, is as dead as Cæsar. But the part of the Prime Minister's convincing answer to his right hon. friend was that in which he referred in tones of extreme gravity to the delicacy of the present position and to the inopportuneness of Sir C. Dilke's motion. The speech was one of the cleverest of the many clever speeches Mr. Gladstone has surprised the House by making this Session. The leaders of the Opposition were so satisfied with the way he dealt with the matter that they decided to leave the matter, where Mr. Gladstone left it. Of course, Mr. Labouchere made his accustomed jokes at the expense of unfortunate Ministers, who have had to eat their own words, but Sir C. Dilke having obtained his object—something must be allowed for a politician situated as he is—did not venture to divide the House, and the affair ended in a fizzle. I have mentioned what, according to Mr. Bowles, is the moral of the debate. Some people might think the moral of the debate to be that "the *great* old man" should allow a decent amount of time to elapse before he pays another visit to the French capital. I have previously mentioned that Mr. Gladstone was to be memorialized by members of the House of Commons in favour of the reassembling of the Brussels Conference. The matter is now in full swing, and every endeavour is being made to secure an imposing list of signatures. The memorial is before me. It states that the International Conference, which assembled at Brussels, in November last, adjourned to meet again on May 30, and that all the Governments represented were in favour of finding a more extended use for silver. The memorial proceeds: "Since the meeting of the Conference, the annual statement of the Finance Minister of India has been published, and it shows the increasing difficulties with which he has to contend owing to the continuing divergence between gold and silver." Then comes a paragraph about the alleged condition of things at home. "The severe depression in most branches of trade, industry, and agriculture, and among the producing and operative classes generally continues, and is increasing, and evidence of which is the large number of workmen unemployed." At Hull, for instance? The serious condition of the labour market, even in skilled trades, is shown by the returns in the *Board of Trade Journal*. Your memorialists, therefore, feel that the reasons for further considering remedies connected with the currency that may be suggested for the alleviation of prevailing commercial troubles have become more urgent than ever." The signatories conclude:—"Your memorialists respectfully suggest that her Majesty's Government should re-appoint delegates to the Monetary Conference to consider any proposed method to increase the use of silver in the currency systems, of nations, and earnestly recommend her Majesty's Government to instruct them to use their best endeavours to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this important question." There is, I understand, some ground for thinking that if the Conference reassemble, and delegates are sent from England and India they will not necessarily be the same gentlemen who acted in the same capacity last winter.

EARL DERBY has bequeathed to Liverpool, in trust for the Walker Art Gallery, £2,000, to be invested and the income applied from time to time to the purchase of paintings, with the special view to the encouragement of rising artists. His lordship also bequeathed to the city a cabinet containing minerals and antiquities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of May 5, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 11 30 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev W Reed, Mr G H Krumbeigel, Miss L Powar, Mr G W Swyer, Mr Barnes, Mr Crossley, Mr F H Laudon, Mr H E Lee, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr H L Kumar

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Peel, R E, Lieut F S Webber, Mr C H B Forbes, Mr K Laqui Jan

FROM MALTA—Miss E Johnstone.

FROM ADEN.

Mr S R Jardine, Lieut E C Ogilvie, Mr W M Hollands

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE COURT.

THE official announcement has been made of the betrothal, with the Queen's consent, of the Duke of York to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Camperdown criticized the appointment and proceedings of the Evicted Tenants Commission, which Lord Selborne described as the most unconstitutional act since the reign of James II. Lord Acton said the Government did not intend to bring in any Bill founded on the Commissioners' recommendations. The debate was eventually adjourned. On Monday the debate was resumed and was continued for several hours, Lord Salisbury complaining that the Government, while refusing to bring in a Bill on the subject, declared their intention to support one introduced by a private member. On Tuesday a conversation arose respecting the disturbance of the Church Defence meeting in St. James's-hall, and Lord Salisbury deprecated the refusal of the police to interfere.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, after considerable discussion on two private Bills at the early sitting, the question of an Imperial Penny Postage was raised by Mr. Loder, to which Mr. Gladstone was favourable, but he said that agreements with foreign countries rendered it impossible to adopt the proposition at present. On Monday, Sir C. Dilke moved a resolution affirming the desirability of withdrawing our troops from Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, while concurring in the object of the resolution, yet thought it unadvisable that the hands of the Government should be bound by a preliminary resolution. After further debate the motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday, on the motion for Committee of Supply, various questions were raised and discussed, among which was the extension of the Russian occupation of the Pamirs. Sir E. Grey said that negotiations were pending which rendered it unadvisable to enter upon a public discussion at present. On Wednesday the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was discussed. Mr. Gladstone gave a qualified approval of the measure, regretting that there was not unanimity among those interested, and Lord R. Churchill warmly supported the Bill, the second reading of which was carried by 279 against 201.

Both Houses met on Saturday formally to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to a number of Bills.

POLITICAL.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Gladstone received a deputation from the Mining Association of Great Britain, which urged that the Government should oppose the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the question was one of considerable difficulty, because there were large bodies of diametrically conflicting opinion in regard to it. His own prejudices were in favour of the system, that left most to individual freedom; but he was a very old man, and those who were coming up behind him seemed to be of a rather different frame of mind.

The Duke of Argyll on Tuesday opened the Beaconsfield Club at Paisley. He said that many years ago there was no public man against whom he was more strongly prejudiced than Lord Beaconsfield, but looking back on his career, he had now no doabt whatever as to his earnest patriotism. In the evening the Duke was the principal speaker at a great Unionist demonstration, and criticised the Home Rule Bill, insisting on the magnitude of the issues raised by the introduction of that measure.

A crowded meeting of citizens of London was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Guildhall, to protest against the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir J. Lubbock were the principal speakers, and a petition against the Bill was agreed to.

A large meeting of London Welshmen to protest against the Welsh Suspensory Bill was held on Wednesday at the Holborn Town-hall. Lord Powis presided, and Lord Halsbury, Lord Emlyn, and Mr. Griffith Boscawen, M.P., were among the speakers. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were carried.

IRELAND.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the *Freeman's Journal* Company was held in Dublin on Tuesday to consider the report of the special committee recently appointed. The report recommended the retirement of Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Captain O'Connor from the directorate, and after some sharp discussion it was adopted by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Sexton M.P.

GENERAL.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy took place at Burlington-house on Saturday night. Sir F. Leighton, the President, occupied the chair, and was supported by a distinguished company of guests, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, several of the diplomatic body, members of the Ministry, and representatives of art, literature, science, and law.

On Monday night, at Gresford, near Wrexham, a man, named Shallard, shot a Mrs. Whittle—a married lady, 28 years of age, with whose parents he had formerly served as coachman—and then cut her throat. Shallard afterwards committed suicide.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, on the body of Dr. Lombard James Tanner, who was found dead in his bedroom at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday night. He had left a letter explaining that he had injected 12 grains of morphia. The deceased was a brother of Dr. Tanner, M. P., who attended at the inquest, and gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was not insane. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity."

A strike of bricklayers at Northampton on Monday, to enforce a demand for an increase of a penny per hour in their wages, led to a practical suspension of building operations in the town.

A meeting to protest against the Home Rule Bill was held on Monday, at Holloway-road, but owing to the interruptions of persons who had gained admission by means of forged tickets, the proceedings were most disorderly throughout.

Between 70 and 80 persons as Burryport, Carmarthenshire, have been rendered seriously ill by eating brawn, purchased of a local butcher. A woman, named Rachel Williams, has died, and an inquest on her was opened on Monday, but adjourned to admit of a *post-mortem* examination.

The result of the official inspection of Her Majesty's ship Howe is that no vital part of the ship has been found to be injured, and that after repairs she will be as efficient as she was before the stranding.

A partial strike took place at the Victoria Docks, London, on Saturday, on account of the refusal of unionist dockers to work with federation men, and on Sunday morning, at a mass meeting, a resolution was carried that work be ceased unless the Shipping Federation withdrew their so-called free labourers. A large number of coalers and dockmen persist in striking against the advice of the union leaders, but the work is being carried on with the aid of free labour.

At Hull there is still considerable excitement and occasional acts of violence against the non-unionists, but it seems probable that the strike must speedily collapse from want of funds.

The chief of the Hull Fire Brigade has made an official report with regard to the fire of last week, in which he states that there is not the smallest doubt that the wood-yard was set on fire maliciously.

A meeting of shareholders of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank (in liquidation) was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. C. J. Stewart, Official Receiver, presided, and made a statement as to the affairs of the bank. Mr. Young, accountant, gave a detailed account of the scheme of reconstruction, and after some discussion a resolution was carried approving its principle.

From the statistics given at the fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday, it appears that the number of fever cases in the special hospitals is 2,395, or 81 more than on April 15, and of small-pox cases 437, an increase of 69.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. J. Burn, Ben. S. C.; Maj.-Gen. H. Mills, Ben. (Ret.); Maj.-Gen. J. P. Sandwith, Bo. (Ret.); Lord Hampton; Lord Deramore; Maj.-Gen. P. G. L. Smith; Assistant Commissary Gen. J. M. Lindsey; Sir R. J. Pinsent, D. C. L.; Mr. W. Gaussen; Mr. W. C. Oswell; Gen. Prince Donkoukoff Korsak[illegible]; Prof. Schnitzler.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Indian Troopship Jumna, which has been lying for years rotting in dock, has been sold at last for the magnificent sum of £6,500. An offer of £20,000 was made five years ago for the vessel, but the Admiralty, who would not repair her, were equally unwilling that she should be sold. Their intelligent action has thus caused the country a loss of £13,500, to say nothing of the interest on the money. As an isolated loss this would not perhaps be very terrible; but when it is looked at as another specimen of the sort of treatment that Indian interests habitually meet from the English departments that are supposed to have them in charge, it assumes a sufficient significance.

THE notorious outlaw Gola has been hanged at Fort Sandeman, after trial and sentence by Lieutenant McMahon. A very strong guard of the foot and mounted police carried him to the scaffold about two hundred yards from the jail. He walked with a firm step, and when the halter was placed round his neck he, in a fearless tone, shouted out in Pushtu, "Men I committed ghazas as ordered by the Prophet of God, and if it is their will that I should die like this I am most willing." His dead body was burned.

IT does not appear as if the water-works of Madura were progressing as satisfactorily as was at first anticipated, says the *Madras Mail*. At a meeting of the Madura Municipality held last week, it was resolved, while asking the Government for such portion of the loan promised towards the cost of the water-works, to suggest to it that all the works might be discontinued pending its reply to the Chairman's letter asking Government to treat the loan as a grant if the water-works ultimately proved a failure or were stopped for other reasons. The construction of the water-works at Trichinopoly is, however, going on rapidly, thanks partly to the South Indian Railway which is bearing half the costs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE arrived at Farrah on April 30th, where he was warmly welcomed by the Afghan Governor, who paraded the troops in garrison for his inspection. A cordial message of welcome from Herat also reached him. He expected to reach the southern boundary of the Herat province on May 4th, and his arrival at the city itself should be notified this week by telegraph from Mashad.

THE recent Jirgah at Quetta or the Khelat Sirdars was attended by thirteen headmen of Sarawan and five of the Jhallawan districts. Others had not arrived, but this gathering may be considered a representative one. Their decision regarding the Khan has not transpired. The report that Sir James Brown had actually recommended to the Government of India the deposition of the Khan is incorrect, as the stage for such action has not yet been reached.

A SOLITARY specimen of the yellow-fever microbe has been imported into England. A home paper remarks that, however small the vehicle in which he was conveyed, there will probably be considerable trouble in finding him again. Microbes are gregarious creatures, and the one who has been selected for the distinguished honour of transport to Paris may well sulk at his enforced isolation, and conceal himself in some secluded spot where he may defy the powers of the strongest microscope to discover him.

THE Chief Court Bar Association of the Punjab has urged upon Government the desirability of giving effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission with reference to the employment of barristers, advocates, and pleaders in the Judicial service of the Province. Sir D. Fitzpatrick has replied that while fully appreciating the value of a training at the Bar as a preparation for the exercise of Judicial functions, he fears that, having regard to the claims of the statutory and uncovenanted services, and to the fact that there will be only two Divisional Judgeships and two District Judgeships open to them under the new scheme, it will, for some time to come, be impossible to hold out to legal practitioners any hope of getting Judicial appointments of the class referred to.

A CEYLON planter works out that the profits per acre of tea in the island in 1893 are only about two-thirds of the profits realised as recently as 1890; and this, notwithstanding low exchange. He observes also that as certain gardens far more than made their share of profit, so others less fortunate must have been working with a fractional profit or even at a loss, as the total amount of profit was only Rs. 58·50 per acre all over the island.

THE six men who stood charged by Mr. B. Courpalais, a coffee planter of Sumpigakhan Estate, Mysore, with having dishonoured the corpse of his uncle, by exhuming it from the graveyard at Terikere, at the instance of the sixth accused, a *byragi*, have been convicted. The first accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo further imprisonment, and the five others to six months' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 50 each.

A SHORT time ago notice was issued that a debate was to be held in the house of a Roman Catholic Eurasian gentleman in Singapore on the question:—"Whether it is desirable or expedient to introduce the Divorce Court into this colony." The subject aroused considerable interest, and one of the R. C. clergy delivered a sermon on divorce to show that the R. C. Church does not sanction it. He also denounced civil marriage as concubinage, though he made no direct reference to the present attitude of a few of the Straits Eurasians. The eventful day arrived, but only seventeen persons attended the meeting,—the proposer of the motion did not put in an appearance! However, after some discussion the motion was put and carried by eight to six votes. This hardly represents public opinion in the matter.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS LE MESSURIER, C.I.E., R.E., (late Bombay), has been permitted to retire from the Service.

THE P. and O. liner Australia has just reached Adelaide from London in twenty-six days and sixteen and a-half hours.

A CANADIAN telephone company proposes to set up a direct telephone line between Vancouver and Halifax, a distance of three thousand and five hundred miles.

SIR F. JEUNE was refused an application to release the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland on the ground of ill-health, his lordship leaving the Home Secretary to decide the question.

THE following Parliamentary papers were issued the week the mail left:—East India (Factory Act Regulations), copy of Regulations issued in the several Provinces of India, and by the Government of India, under the Indian Factory Act, 1891; Royal Commission on Labour, Foreign Reports, Vol. II.—The Colonies and the Indian Empire; East India (Return of Loans raised in England).

WE are told, says the Lahore paper, that Kana, who has been arrested by the Simla police and is now undergoing trial in connection with the Patiala dacoities, has sympathisers who are terrorising the victims of recent dacoities in Patiala State from giving evidence. At any rate the story that is going round the villages is that Kana is sure to get off now that he is employing a European pleader (Mr. Cullin), and that those who give evidence against him will suffer for it afterwards. Of course Kana may have nothing to do with this, but assuming for the sake of argument that he is guilty, the police will have all their work cut out for them, with stories of this sort in circulation to bring the guilt home. Not that the Patiala police require much hampering. Quite recently a bunnia in the State was the victim of a dacoity. All his wealth was seized, his two wives were brutally ill-treated, and their jewellery torn from them. The Patiala police took up his case and kept him locked up for a considerable period. Money he had none left, and his affairs were going to ruin in his absence, so he begged that he might be released and the case dropped. After taking so much trouble, however, the police could not conscientiously agree to drop the case for nothing: so the unhappy man was fined forty rupees—which he obtained with difficulty—and released. This at any rate is the story which reaches us. It is easy, however, to find fault with the police either of Patiala or the Punjab: and in the suppression of crime the police would do much better if there was less law and more justice in our treatment of accused criminals. At present there is much to be said for the native view, that our laws are so framed and worked as to open every possible loophole of escape to the criminal, and to cause the maximum of trouble and expense to the innocent.

THERE was an extremely pretty wedding at the Synagogue, Upper Barkeley-street, on Monday, May 1, when Mr. E. G. Raphael, son of Mr. H. L. Raphael, of Brighton and Portland-place, and Miss Flora Sassoon, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, were the contracting parties. The Prince of Wales presented the bride with a diamond and sapphire bracelet, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife gave her an antique ormolu clock.

THE Maharajah of Bhownuggur appears to be thoroughly enjoying his stay in London, according to a home paper. He has called not only upon Mr. Gladstone, but upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and India, and Lords Rosebery and Kimberley have returned the visit. The Imperial Institute, the Natural History Museum, and the South Kensington Museum have been inspected; while, for less solid intellectual fare, his Highness has been to the Gaiety Theatre, where he was much interested in the performance of Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Phyllis Broughton, and their companions, in the musical comedy "In Town." On Monday May 1, he varied his pursuits by inspecting two portraits—one of the late Duke of Clarence and the other of the Duke of York—which have been painted by Mr. Burn, of Ebury-street, for the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, where his Highness himself was educated. He intends, it is said, remaining in London during most of the season, but will afterwards visit the great towns.

ONE of the evils of a State system of railways, says the *Melbourne Argus*, is that it "places within the grasp of the managers immense power to injure private interests." It appears that the cheap freights have competed so successfully with the scale of charges imposed by steamer owners that the latter have had to bring down their prices below the margin of profit. It is admitted that if the railways were remunerative no cause of complaint would exist; but the fact is, in some cases they carry goods at a loss.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY has written a memoir of Sir Hope Grant. Lord Wolseley is of opinion that in recent times no man who, in either a civil or a military capacity, did such great and distinguished service to England has been so miserably rewarded. Speaking from long acquaintance, living in the closest intimacy with him day by day for some years, Lord Wolseley confidently asserts that he never heard his old comrade obtrude his religious views upon others. Yet in the latter years of his life he suffered much from unfair and cruel misconrtruction of his religious views. He felt this, we are told, very much, for it partly came from a source from which he had looked for support in his endeavours to maintain discipline amongst all who had the great privilege to serve under him. When upon his death-bed he saw an aide-de-camp break down and burst into tears, he said: "What's the matter, Bobby? Why, death is only like going from one room into another." "So lived and died," says Lord Wolseley, "this remarkable soldier, of whom no truly good man was ever an enemy. Ha had spent most of his time in helping to build up and consolidate the Empire of which he was proud, and of whose honour he was fiercely jealous. It may be truly said of him that he loved his God sincerely and served his Queen with all his heart."

THE Prince de Joinville, who celebrated his golden wedding in the strictest privacy at the Pavilion des Aigles at Gouvieux, near Chantilly, though in his seventy-fifth year, is still a keen sportsman, and is credited with doing great execution every season among the wild boars and roe-deer on his larger estates. He has the tall stature and strong build of the Orleanist family, and, without being extremely handsome, his expressive and good-humoured countenance, set off by a flowing white board, does not lack dignity. His skill as a sailor, his courage as a soldier, and his literary capacity in dealing with scientific and professional topics, are well known, but he also possesses many minor accomplishments, among them a decided talent for drawing in water colours, his sketches often taking a humorous form. The Princess, whom he married when she was but nineteen, is five years younger than himself. She is described as a diminutive, slight, fragile lady, with keen bright eyes, and a quick, alert manner. Entering *con amore* into the active pursuits of her husband, she devotes, too, much of her time to the care of the poor, and is deeply beloved by her peasant neighbours, even in Republican France. The party that gathered round this interesting couple included their son, the Duc de Penthieve, their daughter, the Duchesse de Chartres, their granddaughter, Princess Waldemar of Denmark, and their great grandchildren, Prince Henri and Princess Marguerite of Orleans, with the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Nemours, Prince Waldemar, Princess Clementine, and her eldest son, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with his consort, the Princess Royal of Belgium. The only guest not boasting Bourboon blood was M. Emile Bocher, who for so many years has acted as the faithful steward of the family property and the guardian of the interests of the exiled royalties.

THE *Daily Telegraph* published recently some not very well-informed remarks about the method adopted for naming the royal stock on the Queen's farms. In point of fact, this duty devolves almost wholly upon the departmental superintendents, the Sergeant Footman being supreme in the stables, Mr. Hugh Brown in the kennels, and Mr. Tait in the stock yard. In each department a careful record is kept in books provided for the purpose, statements being entered not only as to the pedigree, but also as to the destination of those animals which are parted with, either by way of sale or gift. Her Majesty not infrequently gives away to her intimates a couple of pups, but before they leave the kennels they are always provided with a name. In recent years the Queen has very seldom interested herself so far as to select names for her baby dogs, and this is still truer of the inhabitants of the dairy farm. But she has a wonderful memory for the names of her favorites, and could single out any individual member of a couple of score of Skye terriers or Pomeranians, one of her first delights on returning to Windsor after a lengthy sojourn elsewhere being a drive round the farm to welcome old friends.

ANOTHER biographer of the Czar of All the Russias has arisen, says the *Westminster Gazette*. His work is published in Paris under the title of "L'Empereur Alexandre III. et son Entourage." The author, M. Nicolas Notovitch, is evidently very well-informed on his subject, and the book is full of stories which will ensure its popularity at all events in Russia. The first part of the volume is devoted to "les origines du regne," and close with a strikingly dramatic account of the terrible March 1, 1881, when Alexander II. was murdered in the streets of St. Petersburg. In the flattering picture which M. Notovitch draws of him, Alexander III. is represented as a good, simple, and honest man. His first acts, after ascending the throne, revealed that he was deeply attached to the Slavonic idea, for he at once did away with a number of high dignitaries with Germanic sympathies. Although firmly determined to maintain the autocratic principle, the Czar has sometimes shown great leniency towards repentant Nihilists. After the hours which he devotes to public affairs the Czar occupies himself with his three favourite studies, science, geography, and history. The Empress' influence on her husband is very marked, especially in questions of foreign policy. On the throne of Russia she has never forgotten that she is the daughter of the King of Danmark and the sister of the Princess of Wales. As a Donish princess she will never forgive Prussia for having mutilated her father's kingdom. As sister of the future Queen of England she would like Russia, who in Europe is occupied with keeping Germany at a respectful distance, to find territories in Asia that will not clash with British territory.

DR. BARRY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must commence my reply to Dr. Barry's letter, which appeared in your impression of the 20th instant, by congratulating him upon the uncommon resolution which he has displayed in overcoming "the morbid horror of publicity," which I now learn for the first time "is an instinct with officers of Government," and which even reaches "an accentuated phase" in doctors. His defence will strike all who have studied the correspondence as being a great deal more ingenious than ingenuous. He justifies his neglect of the letters addressed to him by representing himself as having made a statement of his case once to the Assessor and once to me at the inception of the correspondence with each of us, which entitled him by its irresistible logic to ignore us both in the future. He did state his case in writing to the Assessor in October, 1891—a half legible pencil scrawl on a dirty piece of paper—but all of my letters he treated with the most complete indifference till I threatened to report him to the Surgeon-General. Then, but not till then, he replied to me, and began his reply by apologizing for his previous neglect, which we *now* learn was the dignified silence of a man reposing in the strength of a just cause. His statement of his case, had, of course, been replied to by the Assessor and Collector, and Dr. Barry knew perfectly well that it was not accepted as sound.

"As the Commissioner promised to place the matter in the hands of the Head of my Department, was I not justified in waiting to see what was thought of my liability by the court of appeal selected by himself?" Without pausing to inquire how this plea can affect his failure to answer my first two letters, I will remark that this twisting of the facts really does Dr. Barry credit. The Surgeon-General was "a court of appeal," one "selected by the Commissioner," one to which I had "promised" (as a matter of fairness and courtesy to Dr. Barry of course) to refer the question at issue. The fact is that I made no promise, nor did I ever say anything which could lead Dr. Barry to suppose that I intended to ask the Surgeon-General to adjudicate on the point of law. What I did was to threaten to report Dr. Barry to the Surgeon-General for misconduct in neither paying his dues nor replying to a long succession of letters. The threat was effectual; I got an answer—the only one with which Dr. Barry favoured me—and the reference to the Surgeon-General was therefore not required.

"I hold in my hand a disclaimer from the Pay Examiner, Military Accounts. It is there distinctly stated that the statement of the Municipal Commissioner seems to have been made in error. So I presume that I am justified in holding that the Pay Examiner must now be also dropped. Every position taken up by the Commissioner having thus been successively abandoned," &c., Dr. Barry and the Pay Examiner must settle this issue between them. As I have already observed in my letter to the Standing Committee the tax-charge made against Dr. Barry was based on a report from the Pay Examiner which is now on the files of the Assessor. Dr. Barry may "presume" or "abandon the Commissioner's positions" for him as much as he likes. His presumptions are opposed to the facts, and no "position" which I have taken up has ever been abandoned by me except the "position" of having by a clerical error quoted the Presidency Pay Master instead of the Pay Examiner, an error which was almost immediately cleared up on a reference from the latter officer. But I repeat the question I asked in my letter to the Standing Committee, namely if the Presidency Pay Master and the Pay Examiner both assured Dr. Barry that I was in error in quoting their authority for the charge against him, why did he not write and tell me so in answer to my letters of 19th October, 1892, and 2nd February, 1893?

Dr. Barry informs you that "an opportunity of settling the claim was not given to him before he was gibbetted in the newspapers." If numerous personal visits by collecting officers of the Assessment Department, four letters from the Assessor, and four from myself, from which if Dr. Barry knew nothing else he must have known that the claim was alive, did not give him an opportunity of paying the claim, I do not know what "an opportunity" of paying means; and if Dr. Barry was not perfectly prepared for legal proceedings after the interval that had elapsed and his neglect of our letters, then all I can say is that he is possessed of much less acuteness than from his letters to the press I should imagine him to rejoice in.

There was nothing "faulty" or "imperfect" in the information on which the Standing Committee accorded their original sanction to file a suit—a sanction which has since with all the facts before them been emphatically confirmed. The letter in which I applied for sanction, after the formal application itself contained this paragraph only, "The gentleman is at present at Matheran, and my several letters to him asking for payment have been of no avail." The newspapers simply reported the fact that sanction had been granted, and there was nothing published in them which could justify Dr. Barry in any assumption with regard to the information on which the Standing Committee acted. As soon as he sent me a cheque (which however did not cover the full amount) with his letter of the 1st May I wrote to the Standing Committee as I have already stated, and my letter when published would have completely removed any feeling of annoyance which the previous proceedings might have caused. A discussion took place in my absence, and instead of waiting for the results of the further explanation which the Standing Committee called for, Dr. Barry needlessly rushed into print with an appeal to public sympathy, accompanied by a travesty of facts almost as ludicrous as his loudly reiterated claims to be considered a sensitive delicately organised creature (officially and professionally) unfit for the rude breath of public discussion.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, May 20.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. STEAD, D. S. O., vacated command of the 11th Bengal Infantry on the 16th May.

CAPTAIN H. BOWER, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

THE undermentioned officers proceed home on leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, Commandant, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, one year, private affairs. Captain E. W. Dun, D. S. O., 20th Punjab Infantry, one year, medical certificate.

THE undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Persian on the 3rd April, 1893:—Captain J. C. Rimington, Royal Engineers; Corporal C. J. Gyde, 1st Battation, Gordon Highlanders.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WYNDHAM, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

THE undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Persian on the 3rd April, 1893.:—Lieutenants L. St. G. LeMarchant, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; E. M. J. Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Fitz H. Wintle, 30th Punjab Infantry; and G. R. Cassels, 35th Sikhs. Private T. Hill, 5th Lancers.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, Officiating A.-A.-G., Oudh District, 30 days to Ranikhet, private affairs. Lieutenant R. B. Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, A.-D.-C. to G. O. C., Oudh Detachment, four months to Australia, medical certificate. Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, 15th Bengal Lancers five months to Kashmir, private affairs. Captain W. P. Blood, Officiating Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, sixty days' to Simla, private affairs.

THE undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu on the 5th April, 1893:—Captains H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery; W. E. Bunbury, 25th Punjab Infantry; G. Murray, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; E. W. Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry; E. H. Bernard, 6th Punjab Infantry; and H. S. Hazelgrove, 14th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenants A. C. D. Baillie, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; H. Coape Smith, 11th Bengal Lancers; J. F. Stewart, 14th Bengal Lancers; J. S. M. Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers; R. G. Macpherson, 19th Punjab Infantry; F. T. T. Morre, 20th Punjab Infantry; W. A. Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry; A. K. Rawlins, 33rd Punjab Infantry; W. F. Smith, 33rd Punjab Infantry; S. D. B. Ketchen, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles; F. W. Lethbridge, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles; J. F. Whyte, 4th Sikh Infantry; C. C. Fenner, 6th Punjab Infantry; C. A. F. Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry; and F. R. E. Lock, 2nd Bombay Infantry. Surgeon-Captain H. R. C. Barber, Indian Medical Service. 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary V. V. Chiodetti, Subordinate Medical Department; 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary N. Martin, Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay). Sergeant C. Alleyne, Commissariat Department, Corporal W. George, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery. Lance-Corporal J. R. Melville, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lance-Corporal H. Y. Seaton, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

SAD DEATH OF A SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR.

AN inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at Parel, on Saturday last, regarding the circumstances, under which the death of James Henry Henderson, a Sergeant Instructor in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, occurred. The following evidence was recorded:—

William Bernard said: I am in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., as a railway carriage-maker, and live at Parel at the railway quarters. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased, who was a Sergeant Instructor in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps. He was about 31 years of age. At 5-30 this morning his servant came to me, and said his sahib was very ill. I went to his quarters, and found him lying in bed. I sent for Dr. Tata, who came and examined the deceased, and said he was in a very high fever, and told me to take him to hospital. I got a victoria and placed the deceased in it. Mr. Parker and Mr. Clark went with us. When we had got near the J. J. Hospital, at Byculla, we noticed a change for the worse in the deceased. So we went to the J. J. Hospital, when he was examined by the head apothecary who told us he was dead. We then brought the dead body back to the deceased's quarters at Parel. The deceased said nothing coherent to me this morning. He did not appear to me to have been drinking. Yesterday he went to a volunteer's funeral. He left home at 4 in the afternoon, and returned at about 6-30 in the evening. I heard that he had complained of the heat when out yesterday. I have only known him during the last six weeks. He had not been in good health during that time. As far as I know he had not been drinking.

Owen Albert Thompson said: I am an apprentice fitter in the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. I am in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps. Yesterday afternoon there was a Volunteer funeral, and the deceased who was a Sergeant-Instructor in the Corps attended the funeral with the funeral party, and we marched to the cemetery at Dadur. We started at about 4 o'clock. At the cemetery the deceased said "For God's sake give me a glass of water, I can't stand any longer," and he laid down by the grave until the coffin was brought up and he then got up, and gave us our orders. One of the Volunteers gave him some water while he was on the ground. He seemed quite knocked up and very weak. After the funeral he formed up the Volunteers and after giving his sword to one of the men he marched us off and told the band not to take long steps as he could, not keep up with them. He marched home with us and on arrival at our armoury he dismissed us. I did not see him again till this morning, when I saw his dead body at his quarters. I was then sent off for Dr. Burjorji, the Railway Company's doctor, and he came and he was asked to give a certificate of cause of the death but refused. I only saw the deceased in Bombay three times during his life to speak to, and I cannot say whether he was a sober man or not. He was sober on all three occasions when I saw him, and I spoke to him. I don't know where the water was brought from, which the deceased drank at the cemetery.

Domingo DeSouza said: I was a servant of the deceased, and had been in his employ since the 4th instant. Since I have been in his service I have noticed that he has been sickly. He complained of fever, and brought up whatever he ate or drank. At 4 or 5 p.m. yesterday he dressed and went to a Volunteer funeral and returned home at 6-30 or 6-45 p.m. He then said he had fever on, and asked for milk and ice which I gave him. He undressed himself and lay down on his cot, and asked me to fan him as he felt very hot. He now and then took iced water, and at 8 p.m. he took a little fish but no other food. At 4-30 a.m. I awoke, and at 5 a.m. I went to the deceased as he had told me to call him at that hour. He asked for a drink of water as he said his body was very warm. I gave him some iced water and he sat up in his cot and drank it. He asked me for his coat, and I gave it to him. He put it on, and as he tried to stand up I noticed that his body was trembling, and he fell down. I lifted him up, and placed him on the cot, and he asked me to fan him, and I did so, and as he was lying down I saw that he was breathing stertorously, and as he was getting very ill I got alarmed and called some sahibs. They came and one of them brought Dr. Tata. A victoria was then brought, and the deceased was placed in it, and was taken away. In about half-an-hour the same victoria returned with his dead body. During the time I have been with the deceased I only saw him drinking during the first three days. After that he did not drink spirits at all. He had no peg last night. He had no spirits in his room.

Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Rustomji Tata said: I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay, and have been practising in Parel for the last seven years. I saw the deceased in my dispensary in the company of Sergeant-Major Booth about twenty days ago. I examined him, and found him very debilitated and emaciated on account of long-continued malarial fever. I treated him for about a week and then left off my treatment as he felt better. About four days ago he came to my dispensary in the company of my patient Sergeant-Major Booth and another, but not as a patient. He looked much improved and was evidently in good spirts. During the last fortnight he was not under my treatment. This morning at 5-30 I was called to his quarters. I went there, and saw him. He was lying in an easy chair, and had high fever. I did not take his temperature, but I felt his body and pulse which was full, strong, and rapid. His face was flushed, his head was hot, and he was unconscious, and had convulsions. He was breathing stertorously. I advised his neighbours, who were in his room to apply ice to his head and keep the head as cool as possible, and as I feared he would not be well nursed at home I advised that he should be taken to hospital. His pulse, when I examined him, did not indicate such a rapid fatal result as afterwards occurred. I left him to go to another patient. At about 11 o'clock I heard of his death, and was requested to give a certificate of the cause of his death, which I refused to do. I am of the opinion that the cause of the death was heat apoplexy. I refused to give a certificate this morning, because the death was so sudden, and thought there ought to be an inquest.

The jury returned the verdict that the death of the said James Henry Henderson was caused by heat apoplexy. The jury are of opinion that the B. B. and C. I. Railway doctor should be compelled to live near the railway quarters at Parel instead of where he resides at present.

FATAL BOMB ACCIDENT AT NUSSEERABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A very severe and fatal accident occurred here yesterday afternoon (Thursday, 16th inst.). It appears that two or three months ago, some of the men of the 20th Regiment Rombay Infantry, when out field forming, found a bomb shell lying on the ground, and took it home with them. The shell must have been one that failed to explode during artillery fire-practice. While some of the men were apparently amusing themselves and trying to force open the shell burst killed two of the men on the spot and wounded other four, one of whom was injured so seriously that Surgeon-Major MacGregor found it necessary to amputate one of his arms shortly after the accident. A court of enquiry has been appointed to investigate the affair, but there appears to be no possible doubt as to the way in which the accident took place, which has ended so fatally.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON Competition was held on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at Colaba, and from the very good attendance of members, notwithstanding the hot weather, there is every evidence that these competitions will be equally as popular this coming monsoon season as they were last.

The competitions this year are arranged for ten shots at each distance, and the matches will be single distance matches, it is believed this will be found most convenient.

The competition was at 300 yards, and several very fair scores were made.

The following are the scores:—

	Score.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	41*
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	37†
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	36
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	32
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	32
Sergt-Major J Kelly, Loyal N Lanc Regt	32
Gunner-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	31
Vol J Minnes, G I P Ry Vols	31
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Br Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	25
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Captain A King, G I P Ry Vols	23
Trooper T L Roberts, Bo Light Horse	22
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt-Major T R Griffiths, Royal Artillery	17
Mr J Swinden, Bo Rifle Club	14

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Trustees, Meeting of the 16th instant:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 1506, dated 10th May 1893, submitting an application from Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Company for a license o work as stevedores in the Wet Docks, and stating that from the certificates produced from the masters of steamers, it appears that the firm have the experience and knowledge necessary for the work. Read letters from Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Company, dated 3rd and 9th May 1893.

Resolution.—The applicants should in the first instance be asked if it is their intention to sublet the stevedoring or to do it themselves and provide the necessary gear.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Departments No. 125, dated 9th May 1893, sanctioning the plans and estimates for the construction of the proposed Passenger Pier at Ballard Road subject to consideration by the Port Trustees of the points raised in the memorandum from the Public Works Department, No 611 A, dated 22nd April 1893, and its accompanying reports; consenting to the raising by the Port Trustees of a debenture loan of ten lakhs to cover the cost of the pier and other works chargeable to capital; directing with reference to section 40 of the Port Trust Act that the approval of the Government of India should be requested to the terms on which it is proposed to raise the loan, and authorizing the commencement of the pier at once. Read memorandum by the Public Works Department, No. 611 A, dated 22nd April 1893, approving generally of the Port Trustees' proposal; and suggesting that the Trustees should be invited to consider further the advisability either of a vertical wall or a flatter pitched slope for the south face of the pier. Read reports by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, appended to the above resolution of Government. Read telegram from Government, Marine Department, dated 16th May 1893, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of the loan of ten lakhs in open market. Read letter from the Engineer, Port Trust, dated 10th May, reporting, with reference to the criticims of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and Superintending Engineer—That the form of construction is not unusual, similar walling having been employed on other works in this harbour and the embankment being of the ordinary kind and the pitching of a description already proved. That a slope offers less resistance to waves than a wall, and consequently is less likely to break them up into spray, and the flatter the slope the greater the wave-breaking effect; that the slope of 2¼ to 1 appears to be sufficient in the present instance in conjunction with the berm; a combination of berm and slope being perhaps the most efficient protection against a heavy sea as there is less risk of waves breaking over a slope with a good berm near the level of high tide than over a wall rising out of deep water, and less risk also of waves being broken into spray and the length and height of the slope above H. W. Ex. S. T. and the further protection of the parapet is, in his opinion, sufficient to guard against any wash reaching the footpath. That the objections to the form of the S. E. corner are entirely obviated by design B. (Exh. 3 B). Read note by the Chairman, dated 11th May.

Resolution.—Copy of the Engineer's report should be sent to Government with an intimation of the Trustees' concurrence with the views expressed therein, and it should be explained that the design approved by the Trustees provided for the protection of the S. E. corner as in design B, but this modification was through an oversight not shown on the plan sent to Government. (2.) The Engineer should be asked to consider the question of altering the level of the berm from H. W. O. S. Tides to H. W. Ex. S. Tides. (3.) The Engineer should also be asked to invite tenders for the construction of the work as a whole.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No 1475-2, dated 16th May, 1893, reporting that the steam tug Princess has been surveyed by the surveyors to the Port; and submitting a list of defects which it is necessary should be carried out to make the vessel efficient; stating that a copy of the list of the defects has been sent to the Engineer, but it will take some days to prepare the estimate; and requesting sanction to the repairs to the vessel, to be carried out in the Merewether Dry Dock, being taken in hand at once.

Resolution Approved.—An estimate of cost should be submitted as soon as possible.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from the Port Officer, No. 1375-7, dated 6th May 1893, reporting that Butella No. 4353 of 24 tons register, laden with coal, belonging to Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy, sank on the 5th idem, at 2 p.m., in the mud off Tank Bunder, on account of her having sprung a leak, but no lives were lost, the crew having been saved by a passing prow:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th May, 1893.	For week ending 12th May, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	31
„ out of „	32	21
„ transported	19	23
„ attended	2	1
„ warped	1	Ni

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	7	16
„ left	13	9
„ remaining in dock	9	19
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	10	9
„ left	11	8
„ remaining in dock	11	14

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 13th May 1893.

	Gross Tonnnge.	Period of occupation. including Sundays and holidays.
S. s. Clan MacAlister	2,268	2 days.
Tug Princess	193	2 days.

MAJOR W. BROADFOOT, writing in *Blackwood's* on "Addiscombe: the East India Company's Military College," tells two cadet stories:—"There were," he says, "the usual escapades, none very serious; and occasionally the hares and rabbits at Addington, the Archbishop's seat, were snared or otherwise caught. The occasion offered itself once a week, when there was an afternoon service, which some of the excellent among the cadets used to attend. Those whose sporting instincts prevailed availed themselves of the opportunity, and it sometimes happened that their evils efforts were crowned with success. The last raid on the archiepiscopal rabbits happened thus: Two sporting cadets had been so far favoured by fortune that each had caught a rabbit, with which they were anxious to escape. But how to conceal the spoil was a difficult problem, for uniform was tight and the swallow-tail pocket scanty. However, after much squeezing each pocketed a rabbit, and they set out for home tired and dirty. When rounding a corner they suddenly found themselves face to face with the highest dignitary of the Church, and, as was right and proper, they saluted him respectfully. The Archbishop, pleased with their politeness, kindly insisted that they should have tea with him, an invitation which, by reason of the insufficiency of their improvised game-bags, they accepted with fear and trembling. The crucial test was sitting down, a performance which the tightness of their garments rendered perilous; and even when seated, the greatest repose was necessary to prevent disclosures which would show the hospitality of the Church to have been misplaced. The culprits suffered much; but their host, possibly attributing their constraint to the awe inspired by his presence, did his best to set them at ease. At last, however, the tea-party ended, and the culprits hastened to Addiscombe, but arrived just late for parade. Being known to the orderly officer as having a natural aptitude for crime, he asked them roughly before the assembled cadets where they had been and why they were late. The audacity and improbability of the reply that they had been to tea with the Archbishop of Canterbury electrified the parade and nearly suffocated the irate officer, who, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, and seeing that laughter could no longer be suppressed, quickly ordered the delinquents to appear next morning at orderly-room, and dismissed the parade. Meantime he sent to the Archbishop to ascertain the truth of the excuse tendered, and as the reply confirmed the cadets' story, next morning they were pardoned for being late and let off with the growling remark, 'I did not know you kept such respectable company.'"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA BILL.

IN the House of Lords, on Tuesday (May 2), the Mercantile Bank of India Bill and the Church Patronage Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

On Thursday (May 4), Lord Kimberley said that in moving the second reading of a bill, which related to so very important an Indian question as the organisation of the army in India, he could not help being reminded of the loss which their lordships' House and the country had sustained by the death of Lord Derby, who was the first Secretary of State for India after the government of that country came under the control of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The wide experience of public affairs which Lord Derby had acquired, the singular impartiality of his mind, and his almost unequalled power of stating his arguments with fairness to both sides, made everyone of his public utterances of peculiar weight. There might be others who were more eloquent, and who had exercised greater influence in our political contests, but it would be a long time before this country would find an adviser so wise, so fair, and so impartial. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the bill, their lordships need hardly be reminded of the circumstances which led up to the important Commission that was appointed in 1879 to inquire into the whole question of the organisation of the Indian Army. From 1881 despatches had been sent home by successive Viceroys in favour of the adoption of the proposals of that Commission with respect to placing the local forces of India under the central administration. Most of the steps necessary to carrying these representations into effect had already been taken, and the object of this bill was to complete the work. It proposed to repeal those acts which gave the control of the forces of the various local Governments to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and to place the control in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. There were several reasons why Her Majesty's Government felt that the time had come when they ought to yield to the pressure of the Government of India. One reason of extreme importance which had been put forward in recent despatches had reference to the approach to our Indian frontier of a great European Power. He did not want their lordships to suppose that there was any present danger. On the contrary, our relations with Russia were of a friendly character, and it was hoped that the negotiations with regard to the approach of that Power to our frontier would be brought to a happy conclusion; but the Government could not shut their eyes to the fact that we had on the frontier of our Indian Empire the greatest military power in Europe. We had recognised that fact by our system of frontier defence, and the state of affairs rendered it absolutely necessary that our army should be sufficient both for the defence of our frontier and for dealing with internal affairs. That was one of the principal reasons which had led him to change his opinion, and come to the conclusion that the concentration of the command of all the local forces was necessary in order to place our Indian Army in an efficient condition. The Government had the authority of Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts in favour of the proposed change. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the scheme of reorganisation of the Indian Army, put forward in the despatch of Lord Lansdowne, it was not likely that the Government would be of opinion that it was desirable to adopt the whole of the proposals in that scheme exactly as they were made. He saw nothing in the proposed new organisation to cause any alarm; on the contrary, he believed it would tend to strenghten the military position of the Empire, and thus promote peace. (Cheers.)

Viscount Cross endorsed every word which had fallen from the noble Earl opposite with regard to an old friend and colleague of his own, the late Lord Derby. (Hear, hear.) After a sympathetic reference to the late Lord Derby, he said he was not dispcsed to oppose the bill. It was brought forward on the recommendation of the Government of the day, and it was for them to decide whether the time had come for carrying it into effect. In 1891 he stated that the subject was still under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Therefore, he was not surprised, nor was he sorry, that the noble Earl had brought the matter forward. As it had been thus brought forward, he hoped the Government would see it carried into effect as soon as possible; for it was undesirable that a question of this character should be allowed to hang up in a state of uncertainty. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the latter part of the first clause, providing that officers holding the offices of Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces in the Presidences of Madras and Bombay, should cease to be members of the council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, respectively, he for one objected to that proposal; he saw no reason for it, he saw very great harm in it, and the noble Earl had brought forward no authority from India in support of it, except some telegram, which their lordships had not seen.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was very indistinctly heard, said he deemed it his duty to say a few words upon this important bill. Though personally—unfortunately for himself—he had never had any experience of India by residence in that country, he had had, during the long time he had the honour of being at the head of the army, constant opportunities of hearing the opinions of the most distinguished officers, both of the Imperial army and of the local army, who had served in that country during that period. Up to the present time, he must frankly admit, as was well-known to both sides of the House, he had consistently held an opinion on the matters embodied in the bill. He had held that opinion because he had heard from men like Lord Napier, Sir H. Norman, Field-Marshal Haines, and others, that they strongly objected to any change being introduced in the distinct commands in that country. However, so strong had become the pressure that this change should be made and so strong was the opinion of Lord Roberts, and he believed others, that he had no hesitation in withdrawing any opposition that he could offer on this question. As the change was to be made, he considered the sooner it was made the better, because doubt and hesitation were most objectionable in military affairs. He entirely agreed with what had fallen from the noble Viscount, that the withdrawal of the two generals from the Council of the respective Presidencies was undesirable. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, it was essential that there should be some military authority in direct, close, and intimate relationship with the civil members of the Government of these Presidencies. Another question of great importance was with regard to service on the frontiers of India, which were dangerously situated. Their defence was to be absolutely in the hands of one single body, and the Armies of Madras and Bombay were to be cut off from the frontiers where service was looked for, and where service was really valued. He thought it a misfortune that the Madras troops had already had too little opportunity of qualifying for service by having been for years entirely kept to local duties. Bombay had had a better chance, and he hoped any arrangement that was to be made under the bill would not prevent the local arrangements being so managed as to allow portions of everyone of the armies being occasionally employed on the frontier, whether at Burmah or elsewhere.

The Earl of Northbrook, before entering into a criticism of the bill, said a few words with regard to a member of their lordships' House, who had recently died, and who had had so much experience of Indian affairs, the late Earl of Derby. With regard to the bill, he shared with the illustrious Duke and the noble Viscount doubts as to the policy of the change; but, at the same time, he thought that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for the Secretary for India not to accept the proposals to the Government of India in respect of the main change, *viz.*, to bring the control of the Army of India under the Viceroy in Council and the Commander-in-Chief. He hoped that the Secretary of State for India, when he wrote a despatch in answer to that which had been laid on their lordships' table, would take care to provide, as far as possible, that the change about to take place did not, by redistribution of forces, or the raising of more troops, increase the heavy charge which now fell on India in respect of military expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Cholmsford, having himself framed a scheme for Bombay similar to that now proposed, was of opinion that the success of the proposal would all depend upon the carrying out of the details.

The Marquis of Ripon thought there could be little or no question about the principle of the scheme. He believed that the segregation of the different armies would be better maintained under the system proposed by the bill than it had been hitherto.

The Duke of Connaught: My Lords, this is the first time I have had the honour of addressing your lordships' House, and I should not have risen but for the deep interest I feel in the subject at present under discussion. (Hear, hear.) During the time that I was Commander-in-Chief in Bombay I took part in the Commission, as the noble Viscount (Viscount Cross) will remember, to inquire with regard to the armies of Bombay and Madras. I have always felt certain from what had taken place, and from the result of the previous Commission of 1879—a very important one, as the noble lord said—that it was inevitable that a bill somewhat on the lines of the measure now submitted by the noble Earl, the Secretary of State for India, should follow; and, as far as I am concerned, I concur in the general principle of the bill. (Hear, hear.) I wish to point out very strongly that I think the noble Earl, the Secretary of State, has not recognised what a great loss it would be to the native Armies of Bombay and Madras if the Commander-in-Chief, or Lieutenants-General, were no longer to be members of the Governor's Councils. (Hear, hear.) I see that in one part of the despatch it was stated that the Sepoy did not at all understand the changes that would be likely to take place. I venture to think that the Sepoy, though he may not understand the nature of those changes in the same manner as we do at home, yet he is a very sensible man for all that; and he fully appreciates all that goes on. There are a large number of vernacular newspapers read either by these men themselves or to them; and they take a deep interest in all matters which concern the prestige of those under whom they are serving. (Hear, hear.) I wish your lordships to understand that I have no present interest in those armies; but I desire to defend the interests of those who followed me, and I think it will be reducing them to a position level with that of a Divisional General when they are no longer in Council, and have no longer the right of sitting at the Governors' Councils, which is highly prized by everybody of position in these Presidencies. (Hear, hear.) I wish also to say, with regard to the recruiting for the Bombay army, that the new orders which will come out will be very severely felt in that army. We had, when I was in command of that army, a certain percentage of foreigners. I know that this was most distasteful to the Government of Bengal. They looked upon it as an infringement of their rights, but at that time it was an enormous advantage to that army in stiffening it up, if I may say so. The ordinary Bombay Sepoy and the Mahratta are not at the present day of the physique they used to be. The Mahrattas are much better off than they were. They have taken so much to agriculture, and have filled so many appointments in Bombay and other places, that, as a fighting element, they are not what they were in old days, when they did such gallant service. Therefore, losing any other element than that I have mentioned, I feel that the Bombay Army will, as regards martial spirit, deteriorate; but I am happy to think that the Secretary of State, from what he has said, is in favour of their being sent to the frontier for service. I am aware that the health of the Bombay troops suffers. There is no doubt that the Sepoy is less capable of resisting the rigour of the climate than his northern brothers, but at the same time there is a prestige attaching to the rights of going on the frontier, and to the right of taking part in the frontier wars that occur; and I think that, especially for the officers, it would be a very serious matter if they never had a chance of those frontier experiences which are so important in keeping up the martial spirit of the native armies. (Hear, hear.) I hope the question of the retention of the commanders of the Bombay and Madras Armies in Council will be carefully considered on its own merits. (Cheers.)

The bill was then read a second time.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On Friday, (April 28), in the Commons, Mr. Crossfield, on behalf of Mr. John Ellis, gave notice that day four weeks the latter hon. member would call attention to the opium traffic, and would move a resolution.

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

On Monday, (May 1), in answer to Sir S. King, Mr. G. Russell said: The paymasters abroad have instructions to issue the pensions monthly to all officers who make application to be so paid. The suggestions made by Lord Roberts and the Government of India with reference to the grievances of the Indian Staff Corps have been under the consideration of the Secretary of State, whose views have been communicated to the Government of India. The question is still under consideration. No decision has been arrived at as yet.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

Replying to questions by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chaplin as to when the report of Lord Herschell's Committee on Indian Currency would be presented, Mr. G. Russell said: As has been already stated by the Secretary of State in another place, the Committee appointed to advise the Secretary of State upon the proposals of the Government of India is now approaching the termination of its labours, and its report may soon be expected. Owing to the great difficulty and complexity of the subject of inquiry, and to the amount of evidence submitted, the deliberations of the committee have unavoidably extended over a considerable period of time. Her Majesty's Government do not think it expedient that the Government of India should be allowed to take measures in anticipation of the report.

ZEBEHR PASHA.

In aswer to Mr. Cohen's question whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to support Zebehr Pasha's demand for a tribunal to try his case, Mr. Gladstone said her Majesty's Government had not thought it to be any part of their duty to interfere with the arrangement entered into between Zebehr Pasha and the Egyptian Government.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

Mr. T. G. Bowles brought under notice the armed occupation of the Pamirs, in the neighbourhood of the northern frontiers of India, by Russia forces in July last, and insisted that full information of the correspondence and negotiations ought to be laid before the House before any binding agreement in regard to the matter was entered into by her Majesty's Government. He was animated by no spirit of hostility to the Government in bringing this matter before the House. He made complaint against the system which delivered the Foreign Secretary bound hand and foot into the hands of the Prime Minister and the Permanent Clerk. About the centre of the Pamir region ran the river Murghab. North of the river Russia could with some plausibility claim certain rights, as she had conquered tribes that inhabited that region; but south of the river the only rights of sovereignty appertained to China and Afghanistan. It was impossible to read the Russian literature dealing with the territorial policy of Russia in Asia without coming to the conclusion that Russia's reason for approaching the confines of India was that she might have an opportunity of attacking England in Asia whenever England ceased to be sufficiently complaisant to Russia in Europe. We ought to endeavour to stem this persistent, indefatigable advance of Russia towards our Indian frontier. He read extracts from statements by Capt. Littledale, Capt. Grombtchefski, M. Ximenes, and Mr. Ivanof, in order, once for all, to refute the notion that this region was one which we should consider as being uninhabited, sterile, bleak, and deserted. This region began to be occupied by Russia in July last. The occupation had continued throughout the winter, and this spring they were told by the newspapers the occupation was to be very largely increased. Consequently it might be assumed that at that moment large Russian forces were crossing the Pamir steppes. In taking measures to resist this Russian advance towards India he hoped the Government would not fall into the mistake which had too often characterised our policy in the past. In 1838, and again in 1878, when resisting smilar advances, we quarrelled, not with Russia, but with Afghanistan. In 1876, Lord Lytton said: "The moment we cease to regard Afghanistan as a friendly and princely allied State, what is there to prevent us from providing for the security of our frontiers by an understanding with Russia, which might have the effect of wiping Afghanistan out of the map altogether?" Such a suggestion ought never to have entered the mind of a British statesman. As Lord Roberts had again and again pointed out, there was but one safe and sound and statesmanlike way of dealing with Afghanistan. It was by regarding it as the bulwark of India and dealing with it as an independent State, always respecting the independence of the country and aways being prepared, if necessary, to defend that independence against all comers. It was necessary also that we should pay due regard to the increasing importance of China, which was the only country which had yet succeeded, to use a somewhat vulgar figure, in getting a piece of butter of the Rusian dog's mouth, and China, therefore was not a country to be despised. What he was afraid of was that the Foreign Secretary would be induced, unless he had a strong protest against it by Russia, to agree to a de'imitation commission which should settle the boundaries of territories in which we had no authority. If there was to be such a commission he hoped it would be one in which would be represented not only England and Russia, but also the equally independent States of Afghanistan and China. He was inclined, however, to think it would be better to have no delimitation commission at all and to leave the matter to be settled between China and Russia. He could not agree that this was a matter which ought to be left entirely to the Foreign Office, because the Foreign Office had occasionally made strange and startling mistakes, notably in translation. They knew that omissions were constantly made in Foreign Office despatches as presented to the House. This system amounted, in fact, to a request to the House to rely on secret diplomacy. But it was through relying on secret diplomacy that the first Afghan war arose. He believed it was not only possible but desirable to keep the British people informed of the conduct of their own affairs, for then, and then only, would they be found behind the Foreign Minister when the day of stress comes.

Sir E. Grey said if everything that was received was to be published it would be necessary for the Foreign Office to receive much less information than they did. He had stated already that it was not the practice to make alteration in despatches, or to do anything to invalidate the sense of the papers, or to mislead the House either as to the facts of the case or the intention of the Secretary of State. He would assure the hon. gentleman that as regarded the interests of both China and Afghanistan every care would be taken by the Government to give them full attention in any negotiations that took place. He ventured to say at the present stage of the question the House would be unanimous in feeling that, as Russia was the Power that had lately been moving in that part of the world, negotiation with Russia was the proper method of seeking a settlement of any difficulties. At the present time negotiations with Russia were proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and nothing, he thought, would be more calculated to delay the peaceful issue of those negotiations than to furnish the information asked for in the motion. The negotiations were slow because there was a lack of the perfect geographical and ethnographical knowledge necessary for the making of hard-and-fast treaties. Every means would be taken to arrive at a perfect knowledge of these details. The House might naturally urge that, if these prolonged negotiations were taking place, there ought to be some assurance given that the Russians would not use the interval for further operations. Russia had, it was true, left a detachment in the country, but the force was very small, and the British Government had been assured that no members of the detachment should go out in parties of more than two or three, and that no active operations should be undertaken. There was another assurance, given in the most explicit manner, that during this year while negotiations were pending, no further expedition or reinforcements should be sent to the Pamirs. He would ask the House to accept that assurance: to believe that there was every prospect that the negotiations, of a perfectly friendly character, would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and not at the present time to press any demands which might endanger the safety of those negotiations. It was the object of the Government to preserve the peaceful and satisfactory character of the negotiations in the interests of this country, of Russia, and of Afghanistan.

Mr. J. W. Lowther reminded the House that last year the Russian Government gave to her Majesty's Government an assurance that no expedition was contemplated to the Pamirs. But no doubt the Foreign Secretary on this occasion had assured himself that the assurance of the Russian Government was sufficient; and if that were so, it would be undesirable in the present state of the negotiations to press her Majesty's Government for papers. On no occasion, within his experience, was any despatch altered in such a way as to alter in any degree the sense of the despatch. He thought the question might now very well be left.

Sir R. Temple said the Pamirs consisted of a great tract in the very heart of the Asiastic continent. It was the "no man's land" of the ancients, and in itself it was not a very desirable possession. It was bounded on the west and north-west by the Russian dominions, on the north-east and east by the Chinese Empire, and on the south partly by Kashgar and partly by Afghanistan. It could scarcely be doubted that as time went on one or more of these surrounding nations would encroach upon the territory, and consequentiy Russia had already commenced to appropriate a portion of the country. The tract was, as a rule, uninhabited and comparatively barren, and, as had already been stated by the hon. gentleman, the Under-Secretary for India, it was subjected to a very long and dreary winter. But during the short summer months it afforded splendid pasturage, such as that which was known in Switzerland as a perfect Alp. Although it was traversed by no formed roads fit for the passage of an army, it was quite possible for military leaders to conduct their troops across it. If he might say so without an undue disregard of the susceptibilities of Russia, that country had no interest whatever in the Pamirs except as it would enable her to approach Afghanistan, and it might be said that every step which she took in that direction was a step towards India, and consequently a menace of England. The eastern half of the southern boundary of the Pamirs adjoined territories belonging to England, and the western half was conterminous with Afghanistan. The south-east frontier consisted of a tract of territory that was the hardest in the world for the passage of troops, the lowest pass over the mountains being 16,000ft. above the level of the sea, or higher than the top of any mountain in Europe, while most of the passes were from 17,000ft. to 18,000ft. in height. We might rest satisfied, therefore, that Russia would not attempt to send her armies over the tremendous mountain passes of that part of our Indian frontier. It could not be said, however, that we were absolutely free from danger in that direction, because the appearance of even a small Russian force descending from those passes would give rise to great alarm in Kashgar. The case, however, was very different as regarded the western half of the southern boundry of the Pamirs, which directly touched Afghanistan and through which the lowest and most practicable passes led. The lowest and most traversable passes were found to the west of Cabul, and this country was the Bactria of the ancients, and reached as far as the Oxus. These passes had been traversed by military forces hundreds of times, and Alexander the Great had marched through them. There would be nothing more calculated to alarm and to terrify Afghanistan than the establishment of a Russian military force in the south-west of the Pamirs. He hoped, therefore, that in the negotiations that were about to be entered into those representing this country would insist that that part of the Pamirs should be kept out of the Russian sphere of influence. With the view to the protection of Afghanistan, and consequently of India, we must insist upon the delimitation of the Pamirs. He had been anxious to state these facts, because the people of this country ought to know them and because it was important that Russia should know that Englishmen did know them. He therefore earnestly hoped that the delimitation to which he had referred would be speedily carried out and that lines should be drawn to limit the advance of Russia in the Pamirs. To leave either China or Afghanistan to negotiate separately with Russia would be leaving the lambs to negotiate with the wolves. As far as this country was concerned, we should not take a single inch of the Pamirs, but we were bound to guard the interests of Afghanistan in them. The House would bear in mind that this question was quite separate from that of the delimitation of the Afghanistan frontier in the direction of Merv, which had been carried out without much regard for the rights of England, and which would result in giving Russia a great advantage if ever war were to break out between the two Empires. Let them all breathe the aspiration that a good Providence may guard the interest of England for the benefit of the hundreds of millions of human beings whom Providence had put into her charge.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday, (May 4), Mr. G. Russell, replying to Sir S. King, said the effect of the classification and grading of the officers of the Indian Telegraph Department now instituted by the Indian Government had been contemplated by the scheme authorised by Lord Kimberley, and ordered by Lord Cross to be carried into effect in 1887; but certain modifications were made in the original scheme by the Government of India, with the sanction of Lord Cross. Officiating promotions from grade to grade had been abolished, though not from class to class. The officers concerned received benefit from the special terms of retirement offered to increase the flow of promotion; and those in the four assistant superintendent grades received personal allowances. The Secretaty of State was not aware of the correctness of the statement quoted from the *Pioneer* to the effect that recently cases had occurred where every (telegraph) officer in the country in the second grade of a class had been [illegible] to the first grade for months together, without receiving one rupee of extra pay. It was not intended by the Secretary of State that in Classes V. and VI. men should be drawing less pay now than they would have done under the old rules; nor was the Secretary of State aware that any such cases had occurred.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expenditure in this country which was charged to the revenues of India.—Mr. Gladstone: There is no objection to the inquiry proposed, except that we are of opinion that the time has not yet come when the idea of such an inquiry could be properly entertained. We are still waiting for the report of the Committee which is sitting upon the subject of Indian currency, and until that report is in our hands it would not be advisable to take any other steps.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	21	12	34 p.m.	1	2
Suez	21	1	50 p.m.	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st May, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	7	...	1
„ Madras	...	15	...	1

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

OPENING CEREMONY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND formally opened the World's Fair at Chicago on Monday (May 1). The exhibition is still in a very incomplete state; the British Section, however, being well to the fore. The wet weather did much to interfere with the comfort and pleasure of the spectators. When the Presidential party (composed of President Cleveland and his Cabinet and the distinguished visitors from Spain, the Duke and Duchhess of Veragua, representing the Columbus family, and their companions) arrived at Jackson Park, they found the domes and turrets of the big buildings enveloped in clouds, and the roads six inches deep in mud. The people had to wade through this morass in order to reach the great square opposite the Administration Building, and by the time all the immense throng had assembled locomotion for foot-passengers had become almost impracticable. Nevertheless the crowd seemed determined to make the best of everything.

The arrangements for dealing with the crowd were imperfect. When the crowd began to move towards the platform on the Presidential parties taking their places, the pressure on the space allotted to the newspaper men became such that several excited Italian and German journalists climbed up on the presidential platfrom to escape the overpowering crush. The Columbian Guards on the platform resisted the invasion and the result was that two or three foreign journalists were for a time placed under arrest. The representatives of the foreign Press numbered over 300, and of these Great Britain and Germany was fully one-half. In the crowd itself the large percentage of foreigners was also very remarkable. After a certain amount of recitation, music, and speechifying, President Cleveland made a speech, in which he said:—

I am here to join my fellow-citizens in congratulations befitting the occasion. We stand to-day, in presence of the oldest nations in the world, pointing to the great achievements exhibited, and asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavour in the direction of higher civilisation. We, who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses to our citizens lead the way to the realisation of the proud, national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome this opportunity of seeing the results, accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours, in the field of man's improvements, while, in appreciative return, we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and the wonderful accomplishments of a young nation—the present triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant, and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular Government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests are engaged. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony. Let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As, by a touch, the machinery which gives life to this vast Exposition is set in motion, so, at the same instant, let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which, for all time to come, shall influence the welfare, dignity and freedom of mankind.

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

When Mr. Cleveland's address was concluded, at noon precisely, every eye turned to the pedestal covered with blue and yellow velvet, which occupied a prominent position on the platform, and on which rested the magic ivory button, a touch whereon was to effect a transformation scene through a large part of the Exhibition. It was noted by all that as the President placed his finger on the keyboard, the first gleam of sunshine broke through the sombre sky. From a thousand flagstaffs the suspended banners unfurled, the gloomy buildings were suddenly bathed in a flood of colour, the fountains shot up their bright waters a hundred feet in the air. Cannon boomed, bells were set ringing, and from the masses of people a universal roar of applause, delight, and wonder arose, which continued for many minutes. At the same time the machinery in the great hall was set in motion. After luncheon, the Presidential party entered a launch on the lake and started on a visit to the agricultural and manufacturing buildings. The scene at this time from the dome of the administration building was very impressive. From here a very fine view is obtained of the vast grounds of the Exposition, and it was a striking sight to see the huge crowds suddenly set in motion, and hurrying forward to the water's edge, where the President's launch was moored. Fortunately there was here a large detachment of regular troops, who broke the rush, diverting the crowds and keeping up the circulation. Every avenue in the park enclosure was soon black with the moving throng. The lagoons were dotted with gondolas and other small craft carrying distinguished guests hither and thither to the different parts of the Exhibition.

A FIGHTING, STRUGGLING MASS OF HUMANITY.

The gateways of every building were thronged with visitors, fighting their way or struggling to escape to the outside. Twenty women and ten men were overcome by the crush and had to be removed in ambulances. From the roofs of the gigantic buildings fluttered countless flags, giving an air of movement and life to the structures themselves. The interior of the buildings showed the results of the tremendous efforts of the past week. Most of the foreign exhibits were nearly completed, presenting in this important respect a marked contrast to the American displays, which are generally backward, except in agriculture, in which section the State exhibits are very fine. In manufactures Germany bears the palm without question, although the display made by Great Britain is undoubtedly good—better, in fact, than was anticipated. The French and Japanese sections attracted considerable attention. President Cleveland was greatly fatigued by the official inspection, and some of the ceremonies of introduction and so forth were curtailed.

IRISH LACE-MAKERS AND DAIRY MAIDS.

Before quitting the grounds, however, the President received the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and a deputation of Irish lace makers and dairy maids. Lady Aberdeen presented Mr. Cleveland with a bunch of shamrocks and a blackthorn stick, and also gave him an Irish lace handkerchief for Mrs. Cleveland. The President and his party left for Washington at 5-15 o'clock, expressing his intention to return in the summer, and pay another visit to the Exhibition incognito, if that were possible. When the gates were closed on Monday evening, it was stated that 440,000 persons had been present at the opening ceremony.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

The ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Women's Building included the performance of a grand march by Jean Ingeborg von Brassart, of Weimar. Mrs. Potter-Palmer, the lady president, drove the last nail into the timbers of the building. This nail was quite an elaborate production, comprised of gold, silver, and copper, contributed by the women of Montana. Addresses were delivered by the Duchess of Veragua, on behalf of Spain; by the Countess of Brazza, on behalf of Italy; by Mrs. Fenwick, on behalf of England; by the Countess of Aberdeen, speaking in the name of Scotland and Ireland; and by the Princess Shachoffsky, representing Russia. Lady Aberdeen, in the course of her address, said she thought they would be able to show that the peasant women of Ireland and Scotland had done much to maintain the national industrial reputation. Lady Aberdeen concluded with reference to the struggle against poverty and distress in which the Irish peasantry were engaged.

THE TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

What is called "the transportation problem"—in other words, the provision of locomotion from one part of the immense grounds to the other—is not yet perfectly solved. The electric street car lines are not yet fully completed, and the cars are not yet running, and the lake transports, which were expected to do an immense business, are not all running. The worst difficulty of all is the bad condition of the roads immediately surrounding the Fair grounds, though this will probably disappear as time goes on.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The bell which proclaimed the independence of the United States on July 4,1776, and which had been lent to the Exhibition by the authorities of Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday. The bell was accompanied on its way by a long military and civil procession, in which the Governor, the Mayor, and all the notabilities of the State took part. President Cleveland reviewed the procession from the Lexington Hotel, and as the bell was passing, removed his hat and stood uncovered. The interesting memento of the Declaration of Independence was also viewed by the Duke of Veragua. When the bell arrived at the Exhibition grounds prayer was offered, and choral odes composed for the occasion were sung. The ceremony of handing over the bell to the care of the Exhibition officials was accompanied by a number of patriotic addresses.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DIAMONDS.

The *Standard's* correspondent at New York says that a Russian package, supposed to contain the Imperial diamonds, for the Exhibition, has been found to be empty; the Customs officers resealed the package and notified the matter to the Russian authorities.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

IN the House of Commons on the 1st inst. Sir C. Dilke called attention, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, to the course pursued by her Majesty's Government with regard to Egyptian affairs, and moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the House that the time had come when effect should be given to the declarations of successive Administrations as to the Government of Egypt. He regretted that the present Administration took no steps in regard to this question when they came into office. It might, indeed. be urged that they waited for France, but he did not see why they should have done so. In his judgment we ought either to revive the negotiations for the Drummond Wolff Convention or to go into conference with the Powers in order to obtain their sanction for the continuance of the occupation,

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a long speech, said:—I am very glad that my right hon. friend has not found any cause to object to what has been actually said or done by the present Government, though he complains of what has not been done yet. He has just discussed a recent declaration of Lord Rosebery, and I think that I can say with perfect safety that there is no foundtion for the apprehension that that declaration was intended to convey the sense that it would be wise policy on our part to wait in Egypt until circumstances of danger and difficulty arose, and then to make those circumstances alone the grounds for proceedings to arrange the necessary measure for terminating the occupation. That construction may be entirely laid aside as not having entered into the mind of any one in authority who has been called upon to take into view this important and very delicate task. (Here, here.) My right hon. friend has stated that he anticipates that the answer will be made to him on the part of the Government that a duty to Egypt has arisen, the effect of which is virtually to cancel the whole of the declarations to which he has referred.

Sir C. Dilke: I did not go as far as that. I did not speak of the Government. I spoke of what I had gathered in conversation with members of the House.

Mr. Gladstone: I think the inference might have been drawn from my right hon. friend's speech, and I wish to combat that inference. I certainly shall not set up the doctrine that we have discovered a duty to Egypt which enables us to set aside pledges into which we have so freely entered with the other Powers of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I do not at all disguise that the burdens and risks attending upon this occupation have been accompanied by one compensation—namely, the enormous benefit that has been conferred upon Egypt, not only by the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the country, but especially by the great and unmeasured improvements which have been introduced in its law and finance. (Cheers.) I will not now argue how far that consideration ought to enter into our view, but an indefinitely prolonged occupation has passed out of our view. (Hear, hear.) I do not say out of our competence as a naval and military Power but out of our competence as a State bound to observe and set an example of honour in respect of its engagements to other nations. (Hear, hear.) Of course, it would be quite within our rights to invite the Power of Europe to a conference, together with the suzerain Power, and lay before those Powers—if it be really our opinion—the change of circumstances which has taken place, the great benefits which have arisen from our practical intervention in the government of Egypt, and, consequently, the sense which we entertain that a new arrangement ought to be made, and that Egypt should remain, if not permanently, yet without any strict limit of time, under tutelage, instead of being restored to anything like her independent action subject only to the relation she holds to the suzerain Power. We might do that with perfect honour, but the thing we cannot do with perfect honour is either to deny that we are under engagements which preclude the idea of an indefinite occupation, or so to construe that indefinite occupation as to hamper the engagements that we are under by collateral considerations, and so virtually to relieve us from them altogether. Beyond that our course is free and open, in an assembly of the Powers of Europe, to recommend—and to act on the recommendations as far as our title goes—that which we believe to be best for the welfare of this interesting country. (Hear, hear.) So far I am able to travel with my right hon. friend, but when I come to regard the question of his motion upon other grounds, I am bound to say that I venture even to hope that he does not himself propose to force it upon the consideration of the House with a view to a definite opinion, and to lay down the grounds, which I think are very clear, which show that such a motion ought not to be adopted by the House. (Hear, hear.) We have to consider not only Egypt, but the rights and the peculiar position of the suzerain Power, and we have to consider also the position of the five other great Powers of Europe. It is a very nice matter to determine what and when and how any steps should be taken by her Majesty's Government in this matter. My right hon. friend has given the opinion that we should probably have acted with more wisdom if we had produced a plan of our own upon entering office rather than that we should have waited even for the most limited period to see what communications would be made to us. But I think that he has omitted to take into view this rather important fact, that the subject was already open, and that the British Government under our predecessors were in what I may call a more passive condition—that they had ceased to be the actual proposers of any plan, as they had been in the case of the Drummond Wolff Convention, and that they were receiving from time to time overtures or communications from the Turkish Government, and were also in communication with France upon the matter. There is no special title on the part of France to intervene on this subject. (Cheers.) Her rights are no different from those of others, but at the same time, it must be borne in mind that we had practically a great many communications with France upon the subject, and that rudely to break off from any recognition of the special part which France has taken in the Egyptian negotiations would not be quite consistent, I think, with our friendly relations with that country, and undoubtedly it would not be a step politic in itself. (Hear, hear.) I give great credit to Lord Salisbury and his Government for the Drummond Wolff Convention. But my right hon. friend says that it was in our power to revive that Convention. I am bound to say that I have never heard from any quarter—certainly not from any quarter of authority—that the reasons which induced France to obtain through Turkey the rejection of that Convention have ceased to operate. That is an important point, and I am bound to say that there is a strong presumption leading to the belief that the Drummond Wolff Convention in its actual form was a thing of the past and could not in that actual form be satisfactorily revived. Considering the nature of this case and the multitude of parties who are to be called upon to act, all of them either independent or at least having a considerable power of action as if they were independent, it is quite clear that the position is a delicate one, and I assume the House will feel, as I believe they ought to feel, that it would be unwise to bind the hands of the Government by any preliminary declarations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Labouchere maintained that we were remaining in Egypt against the wish of all the leading politicians in that country, and of the fellah population. Speaking generally, he thought the Liberal Party both in Parliament and outside were in favour of our occupation being brought to a speedy conclusion

Sir J. Goldsmid believed the withdrawal of our troops from Egypt would result in the system of government which we had laboriously established being almost immediately overthrown.

Sir R. Temple approved the declaration made by the Prime Minister; and, after some further debate,

The resolution was negatived without a division.

INDIAN COOLIES IN BRITISH GUIANA.

IN the report of the Immigration Agent-General of British Guiana for 1891, the total number of the Indian immigrant population is given as 108,484, of whom 72,816 are employed and resident on the various estates of the colony. The conduct of the coolies has been satisfactory, and they seem to be in much esteem as peaceful, industrious labourers, as in the West Indies generally. They are also in a prosperous condition, for in addition to the value of jewellery and personal property, the Indian immigrants had, at the end of 1891, over £100,000 to their credit in the Government savings banks. During the year under report, it seems, work has been plentiful and wages good, and some idea of the individual wealth of the more prosperous coolies may be gathered from the remittances made by some of them to India. One headman remitted £250, another £206 5s., a headman and his family 638 10s. 10d., a policeman and his family £154 3s. 4d., a shopkeeper and his family £953 2s. 6d., while a number of others sent away sums varying from £102 to £200. It may be mentioned that during 1890 and 1891 there was a demand for coloured labour in Guiana, owing to the development of gold, fruit, and other industries, and the construction of public works. Arrangements were made for a supply from Barbados, whence 853 immigrants were obtained, though some were not of the best kind, as labourers are loth to leave the island, where, it appears, they receive high wages and have better prospects than in any other part of the West Indies. The report states that during the year some 5,000 Indian coolies were taken from Calcutta to British Guiana under the Indian Emigration Act, and that applications were made for 6,410 immigrants, of which number 4,311 were actually allotted.

BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE "Court Circular" of May 3 contains the following announcement:—"Her Majesty received this (Wednesday) evening the news of the betrothal of her beloved grandson, the Duke of York, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, to which union the Queen has gladly given her consent."

The *Times* says:—"We are certain that this intelligence will be received with sincere gratification. . . The satisfaction at such an alliance is all the deeper because it is felt that a fresh guarantee is now secured for the continuity in the direct line of the Royal succession."—The *Standard* says:—"The nation has desired to have the marriage of the Duke of York settled, and it will receive the news of the settlement with unmixed satisfaction and the heartiest congratulations. . . . It would be difficult to say that there is any other quarter in which the Duke of York could have sought for a bride with absolute freedom from those political, dynastic, and religious complications which so often attend on Royal marriages. . . . The nation will rejoice to know that the Duke of York has found a bride among the subjects of the Queen, and that he has sought her in that illustrious family which has done so much to win the regard and respect of all Englishmen.—The *Daily Telegraph* says the announcement, "albeit not unexpected, will, we are convinced, be received by all her Majesty's loyal subjects with general joy and satisfaction. . . . Not less, therefore, for her [Princess May's] own sake than for the welfare and security of the Empire, for the satisfaction of our well-beloved Sovereign, for the consolation of the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the joy of her own parents, and for the happiness of the Duke of York, does the country generally hail with pleasure and approval this most auspicious arrangement, and invoke upon the forthcoming happy union the favour and blessing of Heaven, and all the fairest fortunes which can betide."—The *Daily News* says:—"No recent marriage in the Royal Family has excited more interest and sympathy than we may predict for the one now arranged. . . . Bride and bridegroom are both exceedingly popular."—The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The nation will share her Majesty's gladness at the betrothal, and will earnestly join in praying for the future welfare of the young couple who, in all human probability, will one day be called upon to preside over the destinies of this mighty empire."

It is understood that the engagement of the Duke of York and Princess May will not be a long one, and that the wedding ceremony will probably take place in the autumn after the Queen's return from the Isle of Wight.

Richmond is just now as much en fete over the betrothal as it could well be on the spur of the moment. The bells in the parish church were set ringing yesterday morning, and the principal streets were more than usually crowded.

The Lord Mayor received the following telegram from the Prince of Wales:—"I have to thank you and the citizens of London most cordially for congratulations on my son's engagement." ALBERT EDWARD.

The news of the betrothal was received with unbounded satisfaction at Portsmouth, where the Sailor Prince is extremely popular with all classes.

Congratulatory messages have been received from the German Emperor and many other distinguished personages.

In the *Standard* Mr. Alfred Austin is to the fore with a stirring betrothal ode of six stanzas, of which the following are the first and second respectively:—

A BETROTHAL.
May 3, 1893.
I.

Lift up your gaze from the ground
  Maiden mourning too long!
Lift up your heart at the sound,
  The sound of a Bridal Song,
And the New Year bringing a living lover to banish the
  Old Year's wrong!

II.

For Time, that hath swift power to hurt, as well
  Hath slow, insensible, sure power to heal.
Gravely he tolls the funeral knell,
  Then merrily, madly, rings the marriage peal
And Time it is commands you now
  To be divorced from woe,
And around your bare young brow
  Bids orange blossoms bud and blow.
Time breathes on our lament, and lo! 'tis Spring!
He makes the seasonable hours to ring
  The carillon of joy over the Wintry snow!

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MAHARAJAH (MYSORE) GOLD.

AN extraordinary general meeting was convened on April 28, at Winchester House, for the purpose of considering the following resolution: "That this company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies' Acts." A quorum of shareholders not putting in an appearance, the proceedings were adjourned until (May 6).

CEYLON TEA PLANTATIONS (LIMITED).

The annual meeting was held on April 28, at Winchester House.—Mr. K. K. Rutherford (chairman) congratulated the shareholders on receiving for the sixth consecutive year, 15 per cent. dividend. The net amount at credit of profit and loss was £38,359. It was proposed to write off £6,275 for depreciation, and to add £10,731 to the reserve fund, bringing that fund up to £25,000. The manager reported the estates to be in excellent order. When the whole of their land was under tea cultivation the returns would be 50 per cent. more than they were last year. Owing to unseasonable weather, the yield of tea per acre fell short of that of the previous year, the outturn being at the rate of 376lb. as against 414lb. per acre for 1891. This deficiency in crop was, however, compensated for by the fall in exchange and the low freights which ruled during the year.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Todd, and carried unanimously.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH (LIMITED).

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting was held at Winchester House, on April 28. Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, together with a bonus of 20s. per share, stated that the working of the lines continued to be most satisfactory as well in India as throughout the Indo-European system of the native Government and the country. —The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Weaver, and unanimously agreed to without comment.—The dividend and bonus were then declared.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION (LIMITED): THE DISTRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on April 28.—Mr. J. G. S. Anderson (chairman) in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, expressed the regret of the managers that they were again unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. The depression in the Australian trade which, beginning in 1890, caused the dividend in that year to be lowered to 3 per cent. as against 5 per cent., at which it had stood for four or five preceding years, had not only continued, but became intensified. Nevertheless, the managers had been able, not only to avoid loss, but to go on fortifying the reserve fund, thus strengthening their credit and protecting their capital account. The sum of £417,842, which appeared now at the credit of the reserve fund, represented an accumulation of undivided profit which had been set aside from year to year for the purpose primarily of covering the depreciation of the ships. The balance of the insurance account was £17,840. Pressure had been put on the managers to recommend the payment of a dividend out of reserve, but it was their opinion that the amount of the reserve did not form too large a provision for the purpose. The shareholders, moreover, should understand that the money carried to this fund was not a board of loose cash which could be dipped into at will; it was all invested in the company's business, and by the aid of this fund they had been engaged in building up a fleet of merchant vessels to take the place of those with which they started in business. While in the last balance-sheet there was a sum of £35,600 in suspense, subject to the decision of the Court of Arbitration relating to the Ophir, that entry was now eliminated from the accounts, the sum in question having been repaid and applied to the reduction of liabilities. Again, there had been an increase of £30,000 in the debentures; but on comparing the figures it would be seen that bills payable had been reduced by £46,000 and the general creditors account by £15,000—in all £61,000—while the bank balance had been increased by £13,000. Since Dec. 31 last, £23,000 of bills payable then outstanding had been retired. There remained still acceptances for £57,000 due for the balance of the purchase-money of the Ophir; these would be retired as they fell due. In comparing the revenue with that of the previous year it appeared that the receipts from passage money had been well sustained. The falling off in the revenue of 1892 was entirely in freights. In view of the financial disasters in Australia they could not expect any early improvement in outward freights. He was glad, however, to say that within the last few months the value of wool and other Australian produce had improved. It was also to be borne in mind that the staple wealth of Australia was unimpaired, and that shipments of wool, meat, fruit, butter, &c., were coming forward in increased quantities. In conclusion he stated that the general fall in prices had enabled the managers to make contracts for the current year which would result in a material diminution in the working expenses.—Mr. Bell seconded the motion, and after a somewhat lengthy discussion the report was agreed to with one dissentient.—Mr. Gregory next moved the re-election of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., which was seconded and carried. —Mr. Devitt, who had just returned from Australia, where he had spent upwards of a year in the company's service, afterwards addressed the shareholders, giving a hopeful view of the future of the Australian trade, and stating that the company stood high in public esteem in the Colonies. He believed that their prospects were better than they had been.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SIR J. KENNAWAY presided at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall. The report recorded "unfailing supplies of means to carry on the work." Total receipts £282,805. Deficit on the year, £15,335, of which £11,623 was met by a contingency fund.—Bishop Barry, speaking of India, said in the Christian Colleges they were pervading the higher classes with Christian thought.—Mr. J. Munro, C.B. (Bengal), the Rev. T. Walker (Tinnevelly), and the Rev. H. Tugwell (Yoruba).—At the ladies' meeting in Prince's Hall the speakers included Mrs. J. S. Hill (wife of the Bishop-designate of the Niger), Mrs. R. W. Stewart (wife of a missionary in China), Mrs. G. E. A. Pargiter (North India), and Mrs. G. A. Gollock.—Miss Gollock, for the home missions, compared the work of ladies in this generation to that of the Phœbes, Priscillas, and Lydias of the Apostolic age.—Mrs. Pargiter, of Northern India, detailed some of the difficulties of the Zenana Missions. —Bishop E. Bickersteth presided at an evening meeting in Exeter Hall. He trusted one result of that meeting would be that a number of men and women would go forth to the East; but of course it would always remain true that the vast majority of English people were called to live and work for God in this country.—The Right Rev. J. S. Hill asked those present to try to realise their individual responsibility to Africa.—The Rev. Ruttonji Nowroji (Western India) appealed for additional helpers.—Other speakers were the Rev. J. Hinton Knowles (Kashmir), and the Rev. Arthur Elwin China.—At an overflow evening meeting in St. Jame's Hall, Sir M. Stewart, Bart., M.P. (chairman), said Indian caste was not now what caste formerly was. There was a general shaking of the dry bones among all heathean religions. Buddhism was being attacked in China, Ceylon, and Japan; Mohammedanism all over the world; and Hindustanism most successfully in India.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Earl of Harrowby presided at the eighty-ninth annual meeting. The total receipts had reached £263,287. The circulations had reached a total of 4,049,756—Bibles, Testaments, and portions—being 60,541 more than in 1891. The total issues since the society's formation were 135,849,552 copies. The sum of £24,000 was needed to wipe off the deficit and replace working capital, and an addition to the income of £20,000 to £25,000 yearly was needed. Mr. Albert Spicer moved a resolution expressing thankfulness for the increase of the circulation of the Scriptures; this was seconded by Mr. Haffenden, the society's agent for Malaysia forty-two years, and adopted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The 192nd anniversary was held at St. James's Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The annual report, presented by Prebendary Tucker, recorded a gross income of £127,143 19s. 2d. The society spent about one-fourth of its resources on the colonies, five-eighths on the heathen and Mahommedans in the Queen's dominions, and one-eighth on the remainder. The number of ordained missionaries, including eight bishops, now on the society's list was 677. Of these 119 were natives labouring in Asia, and 38 in Africa. Altogether the society's operations were carried on in fifty dioceses, and preaching in fifty separate languages or dialects.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of his address, said the Christians of India were increasing—in the last ten years 22·65 per cent.—but caste was reasserting itself. Unless caste disappeared they would become Christians in name only. Christ taught the brotherhood of man, and it would not be a true Christianity or true reception of Christianity if they did not abolish caste.—The Bishop of Japan said they were endeavonring to establish a Japanese Church on a Japanese foundation, and adduced statements to show it was making progress. He appealed for increased support to the society, whose income, he said, might be £500,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

At the public breakfast at the Cannon-street Hotel Dr. Phillips (of India) told of good work being done in many parts of India, especially amongst the coolies. —Deaconess Abraham, attired in native costume, described what was being done in Geog Tapa, Oroomiah, Persia.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the young people's meeting Rev. H. E. Crudington (Delhi) gave a graphic description of his work and experiences in the Punjab, and Rev. F. Harmon (Shantung, North China) also spoke. At the public annual meeting Mr. C. Townsend, M.P. (Bristol) said the missionary workers in India had more than doubled in numbers during the last ten years. Rev. F. Harmon and Rev. R. W. Hay of Dacca, East Bengal, who pleaded for more missionaries to go forth to India, also spoke.

BAPTIST ZENANA MISSION.

At a breakfast meeting at Exeter (Great) Hall, the report read by Miss Angus said in India the band of missionaries had remained unbroken by death or illness. The committee had decided to commence work in China, and two ladies (Miss Kirkland, of Glasgow, and Miss Shalder, of, Ipswich) would start for that country in August. The secretary welcomed a steady increase of interest in the operations of the society, but there was still a deficit of £300 as between income and expenditure, the payments amounting to £8,704, as against £8,403 of receipts. Moreover the income included £739 for new work in China, so that the Indian expenditure was nearly £700 in excess of receipts. Miss Compston, of Calcutta, who is returning thither; Miss Coombes (daughter of Dr. Carey Coombes, of Castle Carey, Somerset); Miss Dyson (daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dyson, of Harrow), were going out.—Miss Compston gave various particulars of zenana work in India, and declared the influence of Indian women to be very great.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the annual breakfast meeting at Exeter Hall, Rev. J. Nicholson contrasted the out look in Ceylon thirty years ago, when he first entered on his work there, with the improved condition of things to-day.—Rev. T. H. Whitamore referred to his work in Madras. Chunder Sen, in addressing the Theistic Church of the Brahmas, had said that Jesus Christ would be supreme in India, and the announcement was greeted with cheers by an audience of 2,500 students and their professors. The Anglo-Indians numbered not less than 350,000 in India.—Rev. Grainger Hargreaves spoke of the difficulties of the work in China.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

THE suspension of the Standard Bank of Australia and the National Bank of Australasia, announced in London on April 28 and May 1 respectively, caused comparatively little excitement. Indeed, there was at the beginning of the week a noticeable rise in Australian bank shares, and further improvements are noted, principally in the shares of the Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Union Bank of Australia. The latest suspensions appear to have been due to panic. In the case of the National Bank of Australasia, for instance, no less than £650,000 was withdrawn between April 10 and the date of suspension. A dividend of 10 per cent. was to have been paid on May 3. The "Standard" of May 2 says:—

The stoppage of the National Bank of Australasia brings the total amount of banking resources engulphed by these colonial failures, so far, up to about £60,000,000, including the figures of the Mercantile Bank, which stopped last year. It was estimated stronger, this National Bank, than any of those whose decease has preceded it, and, in fact, most people here looked upon it as an institution which might survive.

The action of the Victorian Government in declaring a five days' Bank Holiday from (and inclusive of) May 1, has been very generally condemned in London, it being pointed out that this moratorium would afford a splendid opportunity for the scared creditors in other Colonies to get ahead of their fellows in Victoria in the scramble for withdrawal. In certain circles the opinion has been expressed that the Government should take bold step of guaranteeing the deposits of the banks. The course adopted by the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia and the Bank of New Zealand in disregarding the holiday proclamation of the Victorian Government has met with great approval and improved matters on the Stock Exchange. Confidence was further strengthened by the declaration of a 15 per cent. dividend by the Bank of New South Wales.

Several schemes of reconstruction have been published during the week, some of which, it appears, are not too favourable to the depositors.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas is interrupted, this closes the key West Haiti and Galveston Jamaica Haiti routes.

THE INVASION OF INDIA BY RUSSIA.

CAPTAIN G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND'S article under the above heading in the *Nineteenth Century* purports to be a memorandum written by a Russian officer for the information of his own Government. The author has adopted this expedient as affording scope for a freer treatment than could otherwise be obtained of the great strategic problem which will some day have to be solved by England and Russia. He is assumed to have had access to such information as is in the possession of the War Minister of St. Petersburg, besides having read such English books as bear on the subject. The opening possibilities of the campaign are weighed in elaborate detail, and the position reached after an exhaustive survey is briefly this:—

"At the end of the first brief epoch of the great campaign:—Russians: (1) 9,180 men at Herat on twenty-second day; (2) 9,500 at Balkh on twenty-fifth day; (3) 10,000 at Faizabad on fifty-second day. Reserves to the number of 72,000 moving up to Merv and Charjui, at the rate of about 2,160 per diem, would take from fifty-eight to sixty days to reach their destinations. English: 28,900 men at Kandahar on seventeenth day; 6,200 at Chaman on twenty-eighth day; 7,200 at Quetta on thirty-second day; 10,000 at Ghazni on twenty-second day; 10,000 at Jellalabad on twelfth day; local levies at Chitral under British officers (say, 1,000). Reserves: 10,000 at Rawul Pindi, 33,000 at Lahore."

The writer continues:—

"We Russians being the invaders, I will describe our next steps. It has been apparent for some years that the English have been expecting our main attack from the direction of Herat, this being the only country suitable for the manœuvring of large bodies of troops on a broad front. They have in consequence constructed an entrenched position near Quetta, which is stated to be impregnable. They have extended the railway from Sibi to Chaman, and at its head lies the material for the extension to Kandahar. A position on the Helmund has been selected, and the sites of works with their profile decided upon. Schemes for the fortification of Kandahar are ready prepared, and can be immediatley put into execution. Moreover, Anglo-Persian co-operation from Seistan is a possibility not to be ignored. These things being so, is it wise of us to put our head, so to speak, into the lion's mouth? I am one of those who incline to think not, but rather is it advocated that we should demonstrate only on this side, using for the purpose Turcoman cavalry, Cossacks, and a few infantry, hoping through their agency to ingraft still further on the English imagination the near approach of a formidable army. The effect of this would be to hold fast the bulk of the English army, whilst our real strength was thrown on another and safer side. General Kourapatkin proposes using 10,000 cavalry, of whom 8,000, would be Turcomans, on this side, but at present we have only about 300 Turcoman militia, and I do not know where 7,700 would come from at a moment's notice. Any way, an undisciplined body of such magnitude would probably be of more harm than good to us. However, the principle is good, for without doubt this is the side on which to use cavalry extensively; and no doubt the English will have the majority of their cavalry here. In this contigency I would prophesy a series of cavalry duels, which may, if we are worsted, end at Herat, or if victorious, more fortunately on the Helmund, according to the ability and leadership shown by either side. But all this, as far as we are concerned, will be merely to cause delay and an uncertainty; we shall protract matters as much as possible with a view to disguising our real intentions to the last moment.

"But our first serious advance should, I think, be on Kabul. True, the English can even from their present frontier reach Kabul long before we can, for from Balkh to Kabul is 330 miles, with the passage of the Hindu Kush intervening, while Peshawur is only 180 miles from Kabul and a good road connects the two. From a still more advanced station, such as Jellalabad or Gundamuk, the distance is diminished by more than half. We may expect, therefore, to find Kabul strongly held and supported, both directly from Peshawur and indirectly from the direction of Ghazni. And now I would propose to justify the presence of what may have seemed a preponderating force directed through Badakashan on Chitral. I am aware that Chitral is a poor country and little able to support 10,000 troops, and know too that the country is difficult, and at present impassable for cavalry and guns. But against every disadvantage I would urge the commanding strategic position of Chitral. Though Chitral may be poor, Badakshan is rich in supplies. The Durah Pass, defended by local levies even under British officers, could not long withstand our assaults. The Anglo-Chitral force, once defeated, has no direct line of retreat on India, owing to the curious line of policy which allows petty border tribes to pose as independent principalities; and the roads to Jellalabad and Peshawur lie open to a Russian advance. Chitral itself I would turn into an advanced base stored with supplies drawn from Badakshan; and from this point the roads towards Jellalabad down the Kunar valley and towards Peshawur by the Lahori Pass and Dir would be made rapidly passable for guns. At the same time political agents would rally the tribes to our standards. Am I too sanguine in calculating that such a dominant position would go far towards compelling the evacuation of forward positions on the Kabul line by the English? The blow would be unexpected, for though ready at other points *our opponents are not at present ready here*. It would be safe, for in case of reverse we cover our line of retreat on Badakshan and the Oxus.

"With a force of from 40,000 to 50,000, facing them at Kabul, 10,000 threatenning their rear from Chitral and no Russian movement developing on the Helmund, where the bulk of their defensive forces were first concentrated, we may expect a movement of the English from left to right probably taking the form of a strong reinforcement of the Ghazni column for offensive operations; whilst Jellalabad and Peshwur are entrenched and garrisoned to check an advance from Chitral. I consider that this would be a not unfavourable moment for opening up negotiations for peace on the basis that Russia should hold Herat, Balkh and Faizabad, whilst England held Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul, and Chitral—the partition of Afghanistan, in fact with the line of the Hindu Kush as a frontier. I need hardly say that it is not contemplated to make the peace an enduring one, but merely an interval for rest and recuperation. With the enlightened assistance of some great English statesmen, I have little doubt but that a peace on these terms will be eagerly accepted. With Kabul in Russian hands the English will probably content themselves by holding the issues from the Jugdulluk Pass at or about Gundamuk; while the Ghazni column is again strongly reinforced, and possibly an attempt to retake Kabul by a combined advance may be made."

Having glanced at the possible openings for English reprisals in other parts which would directly affect the campaign, and especially in the direction of Persia, our pseudo-Russian continues:—

"Supposing the English were successful in their enterprises, the evacuation of Kabul by the Russians might be the result, and temporary peace, based on the policy of the division of Afghanistan might be concluded. If, however, the English were unsuccessful, then, holding as we should at Kabul interior as against exterior lines, we might alternately throw our whole weight in turn first on the Ghazni column and then on the Khyber column, the latter already threatened from Chitral, and drive them both back on to Indian soil. As the English strategist puts it, 'we have here bodies widely apart, isolated by the first advance of the enemy each with its own narrow pass to retire into entering which it continues to be isolated from the others for weeks.' Now would have arrived a favourable time for a serious advance on Kandahar, and for this purpose the Herat column, augmented from the Caucasus to at least 40,000 men, would advance on the Helmund, whilst a combined movement might be made from the Kabul side, a containing force being placed before the mouth of the Tochi Pass, opposite Ghazni. Before hazarding a pitched battle in the neighbourhood of Kandahar this might not be an inconvenient moment for again throwing out offers of peace, but of course on more advanced lines—Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Jellalabad to go to Russia, and the line of the Suleiman and Himalayan Mountains to be the British frontier. It may seem that I show too much desire for peace, at too frequent intervals; but the truth is that the carrying out of such an immense campaign at such great distances from our base will try the Empire to its foundation, and respites of longer or shorter duration are imperative to recuperate our powers and consolidate each step of our advance. No nation has ever been hindered from going to war for want of money, but often the lack of the sinews of war in specie has brought it to an end prematurely. Now, it depends entirely upon which political party holds the reins of power in England at any period whether our prposals are accepted or not. One party would take for England the safer line by fighting to the bitter end—a course of action entirely consonant with the national characteristics; for these islanders invariably show that dogged resistance and tenacity in defeat which eventually reaps its reward in victory.

The gigantc struggle which England, aided and unaided, mantained for twenty years against the colossal military strength of France at the beginning of this century is a fitting example of her powers. The other party, on the other hand, would at the first opportunity, conclude a peace which would be the eventual salvation of Russia by giving her a more advanced frontier, time to breathe, and time to stir up discontent in Hindostan. Be sure that this would be an easy task in face of the lowered prestige of the English in the eyes of their vassals. Neither through affection, nor by policy, but but by sword, do the English maintain their hold on India."

WANTED FIVE MUSK OXEN.

THE Council of the Zoological Society has just offered five hundred pounds for five specimens of the musk ox, so that an excellent chance now presents itself for an enterprising naturalist to benefit Science and pay the expenses of his venture. No Arctic animal is better known by name, yet few are less familiar by sight. At one time a roamer a long the southern edge of the great glacial sheet which covered the Northern Hemisphere during the late ice-age, the musk ox—or musk sheep, to describe its affinities more accurately—has now retreated so far into the Polar wilds that it is not found south of the sixteenth parrallel of latitude. Its range seems, except in one direction, to be still shrinking. During the Pleistocene Period, this shaggy, old-world looking, ox-like sheep must have roamed over Northern Siberia and the then chilly plains of France and Germany, for its bones are disinterred with those of the mammoth reindeer and woolly rhinoceros, the reindeer being the only one of its comrades of the Glacial Period which it has not outlived. It was in those days an inhabitant also of England, remains of it having been found in the Pleistocene gravels of Maidenhead, Bromley, Barnwood, near Gloucester, Freshfield, near Bath, and in the brick earths, among other places, of the Thames Valley, at Crayford, in Kent. It is now confined to America. It died out of Asia and Europe, and in its retreat northward did not visit Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, or any part of the Polar Basin East of Greenland. Even in America it has retired to the East of the Mackenzie River, though it was undoubtedly at one time abundant at Eschscholtz Bay, on the shores of Behring Strait. From the Mackenzie all over the dreary islands of the Arctic Sea, and across Smith Sound to Greenland, the animal is tolerably plentiful, and does not seem to be appreciably on the decrease. The Indians and Esquimaux who hunt it are a scattered people, and until Mr. Warburton Pike managed to invade its haunts in the Barren Lands of North America, some three or four years ago, the musk ox escaped the persecution which has exterminated the bison on the more Southern plains of the same Continent. An Arctic Expedition may now and then play havoc with some of the small herds among which they winter; but Arctic Expedition are not visitors to the musk-ox land every year, and are likely to be still less frequent in the future.

One of the peculiarities in the distribution of the musk ox is that it is found on the east coast of Greenland. Until Kane's expedition in 1853-55, the "ummingmak," as the Esquimaux call it, was not known to be an inhabitant of Greenland. It was certainlly not one of the *ferœ* of the west coast south of Melville Bay. But both Kane and Hays killed numbers near their winter quarters on the east side of Smith's Sound. In 1871 Koldeway's German expedition came upon it on Sabine Island and other parts of the east coast between 72 deg. and 73 deg. of North latitude, and since that date it has been seen on Clavering Island and on Jameson's Land, near Scoresby's Sound, where reindeer and other animals are reported to swarm. It would seem, in short, that the musk ox there is increasing, and, in consequence, extending its range. Neither Scoresby nor Sabine saw it when they visited the east coast early in this century, and it seems to have reached Clavering Island since Koldeway's stay in 1871. From its geographical distribution, it was inferred, nearly eighteen years ago, that, with the lemming and ermine, and probably the Esquimaux also, it had found its way to the east coast round the ice-free shores of the north end of Greenland, which might, therefore, most likely end in about 82 deg. or 83 deg. This theoretical discovery of the termination of Greenland was confirmed in a remarkable manner by the actual exploration of Mr. Peary. It is also not improbable that the musk ox is still migrating to the east coast. At all events, as the country near Clavering Island is accessible almost every summer, an excellent opportunity now presents itself for the adventurer anxious to supply the Zoological Gardens of Europe with specimens of musk oxen—at a handsome price.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained of the Militia Subalterns recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who have passed the further literary examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1893. Marks as appended:—

Shairp, A	6322	Hunt, P F	3824
Denny, P R	5951	Large, H F	3815
Warehope, A G	5572	Mitchell, A E H	3774
Howard, Hon C E	5430	Lance, E F	3767
West, G F M	5389	Mackenzie, K D	3758
Dickson, G F H	5102	Rhodes, W W	3751
Chalmers, J E	4959	Haslam G W P	3734
Villiers, C W	4795	O'Neill, R A	3690
Worthington, C A	4753	Alston, R E	3676
Gibbes, F D	4504	Marsden, G	3575
Stacey, T	4461	Stirling, H F	3562
Paulet, C S	4394	Whittaker, M A	3554
Wilding, H	4382	How, D	3521
Masterson, G C D	4312	M'Kenna, J W Jr	3458
Myall, C G	4302	Surtees, H S E	3454
White, F A	4271	Rumbold, C F H	3413
Ffolliott, W H	4260	Throckmorton, C H	3410
Beresford, H de la Poer	4110	Strickland, R W	3373
Fraser, J R	4106	Anderson, Pelham, CH A	3371
Robinson, C S	4075	Carter, H A	3364
Campion, E	4014	Fraser, Hon H J	3245
De Crespigny, C C	3958	Tayleur, N	3216
Ingilby, W H	3944	Wynne, R F	3207
Davy, G A C	3928	Arden, J H	3101
Rawstone, L	3844		

Civil Service Commission, May 3.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Samuells, B C S	Lt.-Col R S Simpson I S C
Mr G Bower, BCS	Maj C A R Sage, I S C
Mr C E Gladstone, B C S	Capt E J Carter, I S C
Mr D Norton, BCS	Capt Hugh Rose, I S C
Mr F C Harrison, B C S	Capt J L O'Bryen, I S C
Mr A M W Shakespear. BCS	Capt F C Carter, I S C
Mr R G Thompson, B C S	Capt C H Dawson, I S C
Mr W Smith, B	Capt H L Dawson, I S C
Mr E H Pargiter, B	Lieut G B Gough, I S C
Mr A B Barnard, B	Lieut G B Sandford, I S C
Mr E W Dover, B	Lieut W L Davidson, I S C
M W M Green	Lieut G E. D Elsmie, I S C
M J Farrand, B	Lieut P C Palin, I S C
Mr J J Fahie, B	Lieut G M Baldwin, ISC
Mr W R Williams, B	Surg.-Major E S Brander, B
M J S Brown, B	Surg.-Major D Elcuin, I M D
Mr F H W Morse, M	Surg-Capt E. W Jenney, I M S
Mr H Stephens, Bo	Surg Capt C E L Gilbert, I M S
Major-Gen H S Anderson, CB, I S C	Rev G A Ford, B E E
Col W G Nicholson, C B ISC	Mr J A Bryant, B
Col J R B Atkinson, 1st P Cav	Miss J E Oxley, I M S
Col A S Grove, D S O I S C	
Col R V Reddell, R E	
Lt-Col R Stokoe, B. Inf	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. B. Myers, B., mos.	Lieut. A. W. Warden. I.S.C., 3 mos.
Mr. A. C. Dutt, M.C.S., 1 mo.	Lieut. H. A. Lash, I.S.C., 4 mos.
Mr. J. H. Munro, M.C.S., 2 days.	Lieut. M. Williamson, I.S.C., 4 mos.
Col. T. F. Dowden, Bo. R.E., 6 mos.	Lieut. T. J. Walker, R.I.M., 3 mos.
Col. J. Hibbert, Bo. Inf., 4 mos.	Lieut. W. C. Lockhart-Mure, I.S.C., 3 mos.
Major F. F. R. Burgess, I.S.C., 6 mos.	Surg-Maj. R. Macrae, B. 6 mos.
Lieut. E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., I.S.C., 3 mos.	Sub-Condr. W. Watson, M., 5 mos.
Lieut. G. H. G. Mockler, I.S.C., 3 mos.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. W. L. Tooz, B.	Sub-Lieut. D. F. Vines, R.I.M.
Mr. J. H. Munro, M.C.S.	Sub-Capt. H. Greany, M.D.
Capt. N. S. Swanston. I.S.C.	Asst.-Apoth. D. Francis.
Lieut. C. G. Robson, I.S.C.	

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 2.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Thomas Greenaway, Bernard Channer, D. S. O., James Livingstone Aberigh-Mackay. Edward Brooke Anderson.

Captain to the Majors.—Charles James Robarts, William Arthur D'Oyly O'Mealy, Edward Hogarth Molesworth.

Lieutenant to be Captains.—Sydney Woodward Lincoln, Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, D. S. O., Hugh Neufville Taylor, Arthur Pressey Alfred Poingdestre, John Thornhill, Arthur Robert Denne, George Edward Tempest Green.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut David Henry Drake Brockman, from the East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut Gerald Clement Davidson, from the Leinster Regiment; Lieut Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, from the Hampshire Regiment; Lieut Malcolm Graeme Young, from the Liverpool Regiment

Lieut William Clement Hanbury Bunbury, from the East Lancashire; Lieut Arthur Kennedy Blare, from the East Lancashire Regiment; Second Lieut. Alexander Inglis Robertson Glasfurd, from the North Lancashire Regiment; Second Lieut. Spencer Clay, from the Yorkshire Regiment; Second Lieut. Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale, from the Cheshire Regiment.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—To be Surgeon-Colonel, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers.—

Indian Staff Corps.—Major Francis Robert Bingham Knox.

Madras Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. March Henry Wratislaw.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Col. Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D.; Surgeon-Lieut-Col Alexander McGregor; Surg-Lieut. Col Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the following officer to the Half Pay List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut. Thomas Dowglasse Leslie.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Col R. M. Clifford, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, vice Col. W. I. Bax, retired; Capt. W. Y. Fostel, Royal Artillery, to be Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Meerut Circle, vice Capt. H. S. Horne, appointed Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY, 2.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut Col and Col J B B Dickson, on completion of his period of service in command of the Regiment, is placed on half-pay.

10th Hussars.—Lieut A Farquharson resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers.—Major R H Brown retires on retired pay; Capt L B Friend to be Major, vice R H Brown; Lieut S H Powell to be Captain, vice L B Friend. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W S Traill; J C J Fallon; H L Crosthwait. Warrant Officers to be Quartermesters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation:—Superintending Clerk M Hollis; Sergeant-Major G Taylor; Sergeant-Major J R Campbell.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut E D Loch, from the Local Military Forces, Cape of Good Hope, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut A W Cotton, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Second Lieut G G I Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice H C G Potts, promoted.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen H J Degacher, C B, retires on retired pay; Col T M Baillie, half-pay, to be Major-General, vice W L Pemberton, C B, retired; Col Augustus C Twenty-man, C B, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels, from half-pay retired on retired pay:—Baron G Booth, John L Fraser.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut W C Fuller, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy-Commissary J W Borthistle, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary W Rainford, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Indian Army.—Major-Gen E Dixon, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col H Rowband, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General, vice E G Dixon.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E N rolfe, C B, to Galatea (May 3). A C Corry, to Crocodile (June 1); H T Grenfell, to Superb (May 3); P Aldrich, to Hawke; G C Langley, to Arethusa (May 16).

Commanders—H Pearson, to Galatea (N) (May 3); C V Anson, A G Fullerton, W D Mcrrish and G Mainwaring, to Mersey, additional (May 9); F T Hamilton, to Hood (April 26); H J G Garbett, W H G Mowell, R H Archer, J H Corfe, F W Sanders, R R M Hall, J W Osborne, W S White, G Izat and C T Turner, to Melampus addditional (May 1).

Lieutenants—G G Haswell, M E L Thompson, C G Selater (G), and G S P Gwynn, to Galatea, E Kelly to Watchful (N) (May 3); W M Dougall, W H P Buckner, T E Maxwell, A Furlonger, I Gairdner, to Galatea, additional (May 3); H A Adams, to Magpie (N); G de L O Johnson, to Wildfire additional (April 28); H M Heathcote, to Mersey (May 1); W J H Anton, A B Prance, and P Egerton, to Mersey; R W Watt, L H Eliot, W C H Snell, W J W Barnard, and A Haggard, to Mersey, additional, Hugh F W Smith, to Firefly (N) (May 9); J T White, to Vernon, additional (May 3); R M Harbord, to Vivid, additional, as flag lieutenant to Admiral Lyons (June 2).

Sub Lieutenants—G M Marston, to Firm (N) (May 3); W H Gervis, to Sparrow, R Hyde, to Magpie, (April 28); F W T Meitser, to Magpie (May 2).

Staff Commanders—G D A Moreshead, to Iron Duke May 3; W H Maunsell, to Hotspur May 9.

Fleet Engineer—A G Smith, to Iron Duke; May 3.

Chief Engineer—C Underhill, to Galatea; May 3.

Staff Engineer—A Mayner, to Mersey; May 9; J Kerr, to Shannon; May 3.

Engineer—G T Goodall, to Gylatea: May 3; W M'Gregor, to Benbow; May 1.

Assistant Engineer—R Main, to Volage; May 3.

Staff Surgeons—G R D Charlton, to Aurora; F A Jeans, to Galatea; May 3; G S Smith, to Mersey, May 9.

Surgeons—J Sugrue, M D, to Aurora G T Bishop, to Galatea May 3; O W Sharples, to President, additional, April 29; G Loy, to Mersey, May 9.

Chaplains—Rev A Baker, to Aurora, Rev R Dolby, to Galatea May 3; Rev A C H Rice, to Penelope, for Ascension; Rev F Fynn, to Thunderer, temporarily May 19.

Fleet Paymasters.—G Liddell, to be secretary to Admiral Lyons, June 2; H A Scrivener, to Invincible, additional, for Coastguard service on shore at Newhaven; June 1.

Staff Paymaster.—F C Good, to Hawke May 16.

Paymasters—W C Gillies, to Canada, May 1; W G E Penfold, to Arethusa, May 16; J Maxwell, to Archer May 4.

Assistant Paymasters.—F M Mitchell, to Hawke; May 16; W E R Martin, to Wildfire, as secretary's clerk May 4.

Clerks—C E Manning, to Hawke; B H Ward to Arethusa May 16.

Gunners—H Stephenson, to Melampus, April 27; B J Blower, to Vivid (additional for service in Belleisle, April 27; R P George, to Galatea: Q D D May 3; H Guver; to Galatea; May 3, G Foord, to Iron Duke, May 3; T Butler, to Firm Q D D May 3; W Fiddich, to Watchfull May 3.

Carpenters—J R Allen, to Mersey; May 9; R T Morey, to Aurora, May 3; J J Burseon, to Melampus, April 27; W G Withers, to Revenge.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—E Tozer, to K N A battery, Fowey; E T Eycott, to Fly; J Seale, to Albacore; May 10.

Senior Mates—T Faux, to Flora, in command; W J Webb, to Fanny; W Lewis to Albacore; May 10.

Second Mates—T Foster, to Active; D Cannan, to Hawke, J Sydenham, to Albacore, May 10; W Barnett, to Beaver, May 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April, 25, 1893.—Clerk W Bell has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, (March 17.

April 24.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Sept 17 1885, Fleet Engineer G T Craddock has been placed on the Retired List, of his rank.

April 29.—The Rev F C Hartley, B A, has been appointed a chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

May 1.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Staff Commander J C Richards has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Sept 17, 1885—Paymaster H L Warren has been placed on the Retired List.

Vice-Admiral Fairfax wishes it to be known that his rumoured relinquishment of the command of the Channel Squadron is "entirely without foundation."

Captain H J Carr has had conferred upon him the good service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the death of Captain A C Brooke, C B.

Commander D A Gamble has been appointed to the Admiralty for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, vice Commander the Hon S J Fortescue.

Mr C A Dunn, chief torpedo gunner, R N, who some years ago invented an ingenious plan of dropping gear for torpedoes, has been awarded by the Treasury the sum of £500 for the use of his invention in the British Navy.

Owing to a recent complaint by petty officers sent from Plymouth to Greenock by freight ship, the Admiralty have decided, when it is found necessary to convey small numbers of petty officers and seamen, they shall be provided with second-class passages: Vessels which have only first-class and deck accommodation shall not be made available for anyone below the rank of those entitled by the regulations to first-class passage, with the exception of chief petty officers, who, in cases of urgent necessity, are to be ordered first-class passage, provided it can be clearly ascertained that no commissioned officer has been ordered passage in the same vessel.

The injuries to the Howe will, it is expected, be patched up in thirty days, so as to allow of her making the voyage to Chatham.

It has been decided by the Admiralty that in all vessels of the Edgar class, that are commissioned, the quantity of reserve feed water for the boilers carried in the double bottom is not to exceed forty-five tons, as the ships have ample distilling plant.

The Snap, tender to the Cambridge at Devonport, is to be supplied with a 6-in. quick-firer for practice instead of the 8-in. breechloading pivot gun now mounted on board.

The Niger gunboat has been delivered at Sheerness by the contractors, and the Onyx, a sister ship, will be delivered immediately.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 16, as compared with the statement of May 9, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs. A. P.	May 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	12,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000 0 0	49,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,76,096 9 8	1,95,39,234 5 4
Other Deposits, &c.	4,49,47,164 13 1	4,20,79,052 15 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,46,662 13 4	1,67,026 3 9
Sundries	33,53,389 6 8	34,25,372 14 2
Rs.	9,23,23,313 10 9	9,01,10,686 7 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	77,44,473 0 0	82,33,496 0 0
Other authorised Investments	54,48,123 8 0	54,75,123 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,37,8,687 11 1	1,65,50,356 0 7
Credits on do.	1,13,25,457 9 1	1,11,70,303 8 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,38,09,188 15 6	2 54,59,281 13 7
Balances with other Banks	7,83,091 12 11	7,21,071 3 4
Bullion	5,33,254 4 6	5,03 144 8 6
Real Stock	12,55,285 13 11	1,51,196 2 11
Stamps	10,397 10 3	10,357 14 3
Sundries	19,54,450 10 0	19,62,891 8 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	63,92,706 8 1	76,90,046 0 3
Do. at Branches	1,53,55,857 3 5	1,11,51,315 3 3
Rs.	9,23,23,313 10 9	9,01,10,686 7 11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to May 16:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	41,26,466	Inc.
Do. at Branches	33,63,827	Dec.
Other Deposits	28,68,112	do.
Post Bills	1,79,637	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,06,024	Inc.
Loans	8,20,608	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,55,155	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,49,907	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,67,340	Inc.
Do. at Branches	42,04,472	Dec.

10 GOOD REASONS 10

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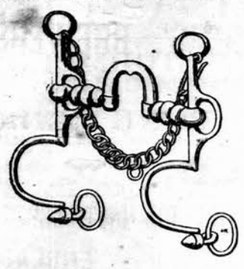
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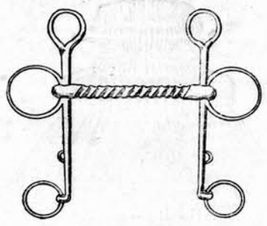
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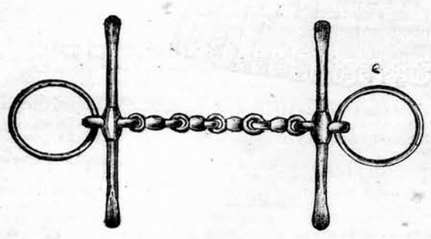
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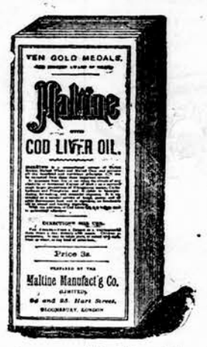
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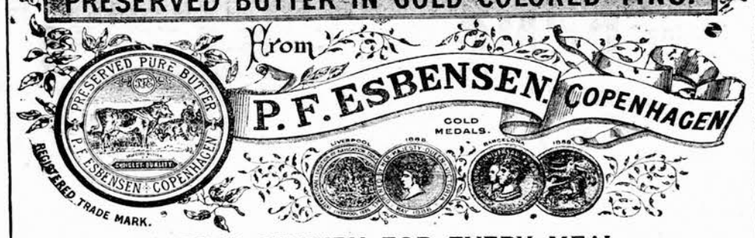
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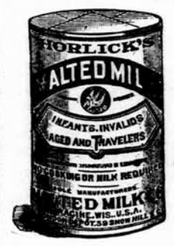
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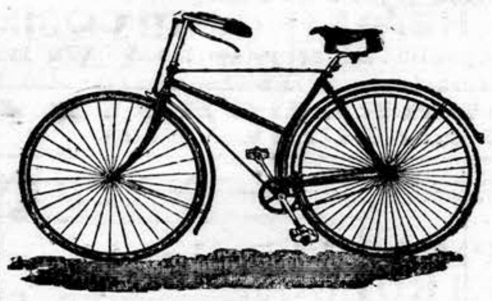
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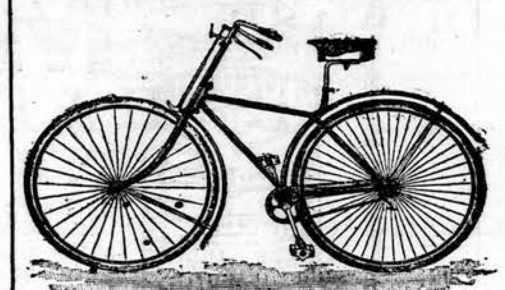
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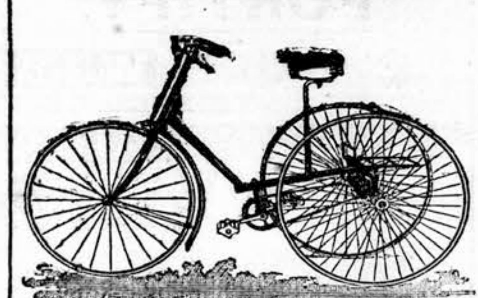
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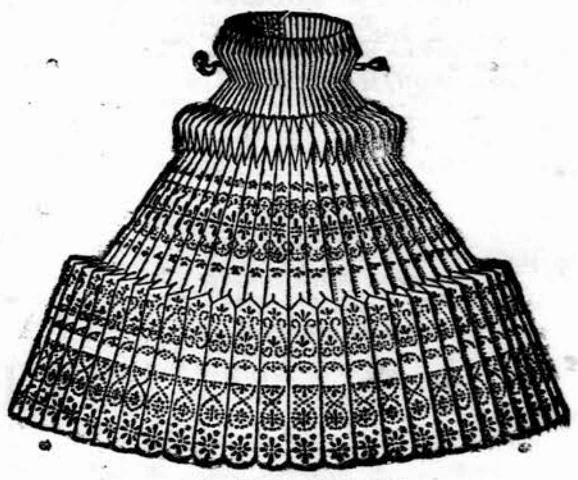
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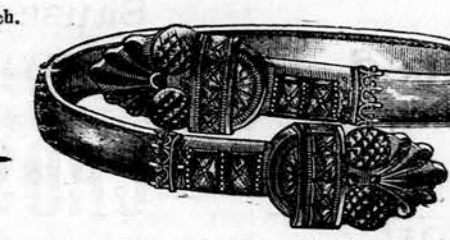
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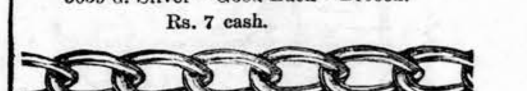
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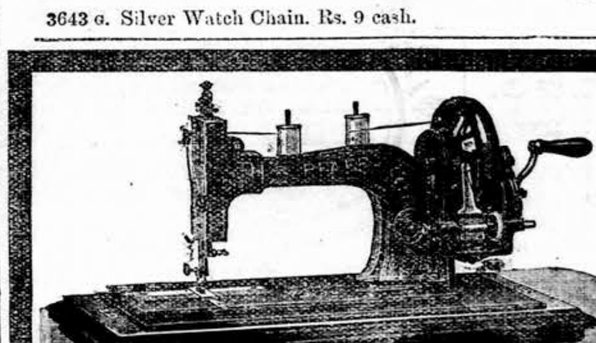
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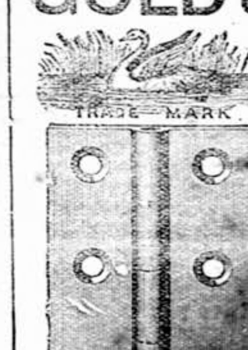
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